

HISTORY
OF THE
THADDEUS STEVENS
TRADE SCHOOL

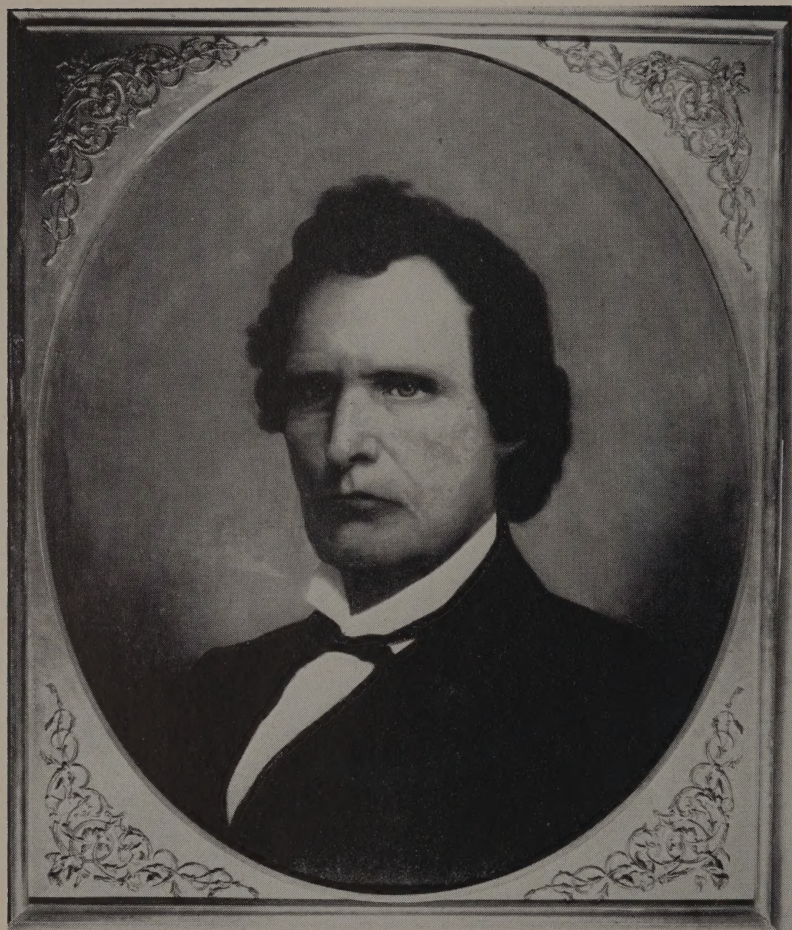
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HISTORY
OF THE
THADDEUS STEVENS
TRADE SCHOOL



Thaddeus Stevens, Founder, 1792-1868

HISTORY OF THE THADDEUS STEVENS TRADE SCHOOL

by

JAMES HAMILTON HARTZELL, M.A.

Head, Department of Social Studies

THE THADDEUS STEVENS TRADE SCHOOL

LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA

1955

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Lancaster, Pennsylvania

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The Thaddeus Stevens Trade School
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To My Mother and Father

Preface

STEVENS TRADE SCHOOL is a living memorial to a great Pennsylvanian—Thaddeus Stevens. In its earlier history the school was regarded primarily as a charity, but in its later development it has become an indispensable vocational institution.

This *History of the Thaddeus Stevens Trade School* has been written primarily from original sources including Minutes of the Board of Trustees, Monthly Reports of Superintendents, scrapbooks, pamphlets, circulars, local

newspapers, student publications, personal reminiscences, interviews, and manuscript letters. Hitherto no detailed account of the School's history has been written. In view of the Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration of the School in 1955, the present work is considered a most appropriate contribution to this occasion.

This account covers the School's history from its inception down to mid-1954 and is largely biographical in its point of view. Nevertheless, the limitations of work of this character make it impossible to include the names of all who have made worthwhile contributions to the School's progress. The plan followed is a combination of the chronological and topical: the first part is a history of the development of the School under each of its superintendents; the latter part deals with special topics such as student life, sports, and alumni. At the most, this History is but a beginning. The School, itself, has thus far been in the initial period of its development.

The author wishes to acknowledge his deep appreciation to Dr. Philip S. Klein, Head of the Department of History and his adviser at The Pennsylvania State College (now The Pennsylvania State University), for his valuable suggestions and inspiring guidance.

Grateful acknowledgement is hereby made to John C. Stauffer, Superintendent of the School who encouraged this project from the start and to those other staff members, alumni, students, and friends of the School for various courtesies and forms of assistance.

The writer also wishes to express his appreciation for kindness extended by the following: Gilbert Holbrook, Register of Wills' office, Lancaster; Miss M. Elizabeth Sauer, Office of President Judge Oliver S. Schaeffer, Lancaster; Miss Elizabeth C. Kieffer, reference librarian of Fackenthal

Library, Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster; Miss Laura Coleman, staff member, The Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg; Rollin Steinmetz, feature editor of the Lancaster *Sunday News*; and Homer Martin, librarian of Lancaster Newspapers, Incorporated. Further appreciation is hereby expressed to Miss Rachel S. Turner, Editor of the Department of Public Instruction, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for her valuable assistance in reading and correcting the manuscript.

Special recognition is made of the splendid work done by Michael Fiorill and the boys of the Stevens Trade School Department of Printing; finally, sincere thanks is hereby extended to my wife, Lucretia Irvine Boyd Hartzell, for the pen-and-ink sketches, and to my daughter, Mary Jane Hartzell, for her practical contributions.

J. H. H.

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“He That Hath A Trade — Hath An Estate.”

—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

I

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Founding The School 1905-1911

*References indicated in the text
by superior numbers are to be
found in Footnotes, page 153.*

THE HISTORY OF THE Thaddeus Stevens Trade School begins with an alternative provision in the last will and testament signed by Thaddeus Stevens, July 30, 1867. He had bequeathed the bulk of his estate to his nephew, Captain Thaddeus Stevens, but on a condition that the young Stevens did not meet, so the alternative in the will became effective. If the remainder of the estate should amount to fifty thousand dollars, it should be used according to the will:

To erect, establish and endow a house of refuge for the relief of the homeless and indigent orphans. . . . They should be carefully educated in all industrial trades and pursuits. . . . No preference shall be shown on account of race or color in the admission or treatment.¹

Stevens specified that the buildings for the school "be erected within the city of Lancaster, south of East King Street, provided sufficient ground, not less than 2 acres, shall be donated therefore."²

It was not surprising that the "Old Commoner" should want to found a school. Though history remembers him chiefly as the powerful Congressman from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, who dominated the House of Representatives during the Civil War days; he was also, 30 years earlier, a State Assemblyman from Adams County, Pennsylvania, and fought so hard for a free educational system that he is called "the father of the public schools of Pennsylvania."³

The money left by Stevens was held in trust until the end of the nineteenth century when a group of public spirited citizens of Lancaster County decided to carry out the provisions of his will. Nothing had been done before because of a lack of initiative. On March 11, 1899, the Stevens Orphans' Home of Lancaster City was established. At that time the funds belonging to Stevens' estate were in the hands of the Lancaster Trust Company, which had been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Lancaster County as trustee, the executors of the estate being deceased.

On July 5, 1900, the Trustees of the Stevens Orphans' Home presented a petition to the Orphans' Court, suggesting the incorporation of the Home to meet the requirements of Stevens' will. The petition also stated that the Home for Friendless Children, the publicly supported orphanage of

Lancaster City and County, had donated to the Stevens' Home two acres of ground in Lancaster, south of East King Street. The Trustees further asked that the Lancaster Trust Company should be ordered to pay over to the Stevens' Home the balance in its hands for the erection and maintenance of the home within the provisions of Thaddeus Stevens' will. These requests the Court granted.⁴

The subscribers to the certificate of incorporation, who were also to serve as Trustees of the Stevens Orphans' Home for a period of one year were: Charles M. Howell, W. F. Hambright, James Shand, John B. Kevinski, Michael Baherbush, John W. Appel, Henry E. Slaymaker, George R. Welchans, M. D., Jacob Rathfon, Hugh R. Fulton, Charles F. Miller, Jeremiah Rohrer, and H. S. Williamson. In addition, a Board of twenty-four Lady Managers was named to serve for one year.⁵

The Trustees of the Stevens Orphans' Home found that they were unable to build a school with the money available. When the final adjudication of Stevens' estate was confirmed, January 20, 1902, a net balance of \$69,061.37 was paid to the Trustees.⁶ Nothing was done for another year. Attention was focused however, on the establishment of a school when a Stevens Birthday celebration was held in 1903. At a meeting of the citizens of Lancaster County at the Leopard Hotel in Lancaster (now the site of the Weber Hotel), on April 4 of that year (the one hundred and eleventh anniversary of the birth of Thaddeus Stevens) the Thaddeus Stevens Memorial Association was established. It was agreed to inaugurate a movement to commemorate the public services of Thaddeus Stevens by raising a fund of \$100,000 or more to be added to his money and to erect an Industrial School in honor of his memory. The driving spirit at this gathering was John H. Landis of Manor Town-

ship who was chosen president of the meeting and later named treasurer of the Association. By Mr. Landis' efforts about eleven thousand dollars was collected from the school children of Pennsylvania, which sum was held by him as treasurer.⁷

The Strasburg *Weekly News*, July 11, 1903, carried an account of the fourth meeting of the Memorial Association when permanent officers were elected. In addition to Landis, they were Nathan C. Schaeffer, Lancaster, President; W. W. Griest, Lancaster, Vice-President; Martin E. Brenner, Witmer, Secretary. This newspaper stated that auxiliary associations were being formed throughout the county, the first one holding its initial meeting at the Landis home in Millersville the previous week.⁸ A later edition of the same paper reported that on September 16, 1903, about fifty residents of Georgetown and vicinity had assembled at the Upper School, Georgetown, in the interest of the proposed Industrial School to be erected at Lancaster. Dr. Charles E. Helm presided and addresses were made by Hon. John H. Landis, Senator Milton Heidelbaugh, and Thomas Whitson, Esq. A motion was adopted to have a committee of one in each school district to have charge of the work.⁹

But, as the school contemplated by Mr. Stevens could not be established with the amount in hand, other citizens of the vicinity conceived the idea of establishing a school maintained by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the education of orphans and poor boys in industrial trades. They felt that by thus carrying out the intent of the will, the State would be giving an appropriate and richly deserved recognition to one who had given notable service not only to the nation, but particularly to his State in the preservation of the common schools. On January 31, 1905, Senator Milton Heidelbaugh, of Lancaster, introduced the bill for

founding the Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School into the Senate of the Assembly of Pennsylvania. After John H. Landis made a careful canvass of both the Senate and House, the bill was passed without a dissenting vote.¹⁰ This bill authorized the Governor of the State, Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, to appoint five commissioners:

. . . who shall build an institution in the City of Lancaster, Pennsylvania upon two (2) acres of ground which shall be donated by the citizens of that City. This Institution shall be known as the Thaddeus Stevens Industrial and Reform School of Pennsylvania.¹¹

The sum of \$100,000 was appropriated for that purpose, but this amount was reduced to \$50,000 by the Governor when he approved the Act of May 11, 1905. Thus, the original incorporation for a Stevens Orphans' Home was never carried into effect due to lack of funds, but an industrial school was ultimately created by the State.

The commission appointed by the Governor, commonly known as the Building Commission, consisted of the Hon. Charles I. Landis, the Hon. John B. Warfel,¹² Jeremiah Rohrer,¹³ A. M. Clime, and Henry S. Williamson.

At the first meeting of the Building Commission held January 26, 1906, at the home of the Hon. Charles I. Landis, in Lancaster, the following plans for actual construction of a school were accepted and placed in the minutes: the Commission had secured a tract of about 19 acres of land in the eastern part of Lancaster on which it expected to erect the necessary buildings as authorized by the Act of May 11, 1905; the Commission desired, "to receive plans for a central building, three stories high, and large enough to accommodate at least 200 boys, exclusive of sleeping quarters and workshops." This main structure was to cost not more than \$60,000, but the architect was to plan it so that it could be enlarged from time to time: the architect was to consider

the location of this building with reference to other structures that "shall be indicated on the plan"; and to consider the styling of the building, taking into account the proximity to the county buildings on the adjacent property.

Seymour Davis and Paul A. Davis, III, of Philadelphia, were selected as architects for the central or main building March 29, 1906. The second and third best competing architects were awarded money prizes as previously agreed upon. Various bids for the general contract for construction were received and the contract was awarded to D. H. Rapp, well-known builder of Lancaster, at the Commissioners Meeting, May 30, 1906. Mr. Rapp agreed to complete the project for \$59,023 by April 1, 1907, unless delayed by unforeseen circumstances.¹⁴

In the meantime efforts were made to acquire title to the necessary land on which to locate the buildings. The Home Board acquired two acres from the Children's Home on February 14, 1906.¹⁵ The State acquired a larger tract, containing 18 acres and 154¾ perches from the Poor Directors of Lancaster County in 1907. This larger parcel of land was located south of East Chester Street (now East End Avenue).¹⁶ A tract of land north of East Chester Street, extending to the south side of East King Street, containing 4.829 acres, was also conveyed by the County Poor Directors to the State, August 3, 1907, with the provision:

If the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall cease to maintain or abandon said Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School, that thereupon the land hereinafter described shall revert to the grantors, their successors and assigns, and with the further restriction that no building or structure of any kind shall at any time hereafter be erected on the land herein conveyed.¹⁷

On June 13, 1907, Governor Edwin S. Stuart approved another act of the General Assembly that virtually assured

the completion of the original building project. This act granted the Commission the sum of \$100,000, "or so much thereof as may be necessary," so that they could complete and furnish the school buildings as soon as possible.¹⁸ The Commission submitted a full statement of their transactions to the Auditor General on May 16, 1908, stating that the Main Building was almost completed. They also reported:

The foundations of the two cottages are laid, and the joists are on one of them, preparatory to the brick work, which will be commenced in a few days. The concrete foundations for the power house are completed, and the stack has been started.¹⁹

The work of the Building Commission ended October 13, 1909, with a final accounting to the State that included a request that the balance of the \$100,000 appropriated by the Act of April 15, 1907, be held for the use of the Trustees of the Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School of Pennsylvania. This request was in accordance with an Act of April 23, 1909, that granted to the trustees, "when appointed by the Governor," wide powers in using the balance for improvements to the physical plant.²⁰

The Main Building, as completed, was an imposing red brick structure with stone trimming. The outside walls of the basement were of rubble limestone work. A spacious front porch graced this three story structure whose symmetrical features centered in an imposing clock tower of modified Moorish design. Atop this was an observation platform. Set back from the front drive by a well-kept terrace, the cross part of this T-shaped building presented a dignified appearance. Each story of this front or north wing of the building had a spacious hall extending the entire length of the building with all rooms facing the north. On the first floor were the Trustees' room, the Superintendent's office, a reception parlor, library, and the senior classroom. On the

floors above were classrooms and drawing rooms. The rear or south wing of this structure contained the common dining hall and the kitchens on the first floor, with the auditorium occupying all space above the dining hall. Above the kitchens were the Superintendent's apartment on the second floor and the cooks' quarters on the third floor. A gabled roof of slate surmounted this entire structure. The building was heated by steam from a central plant and lighted by gas.

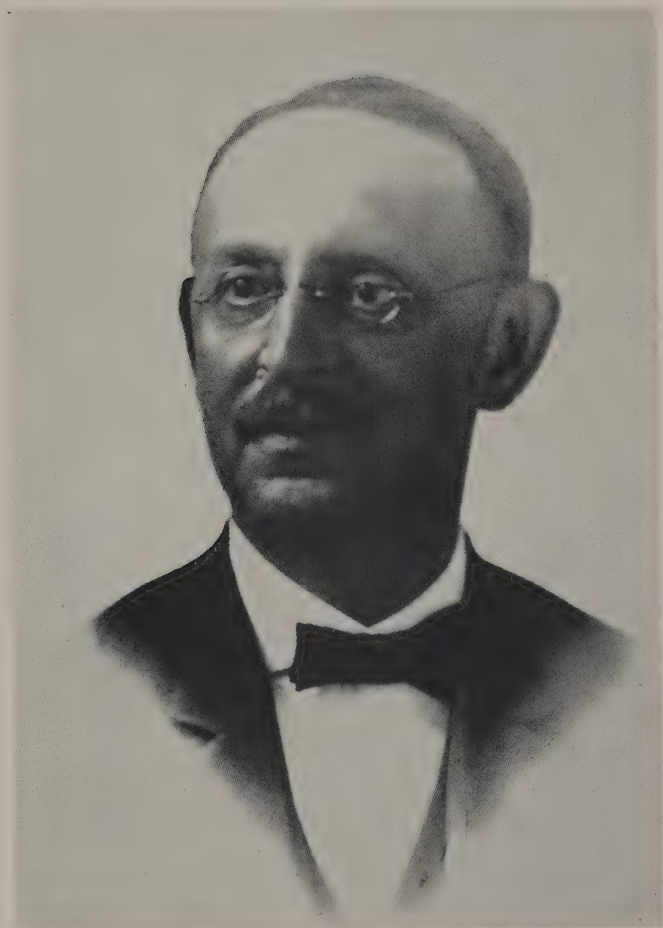
Alterations to the Main Building were found necessary in 1910, when the students were given the job of cutting an archway between the two west classrooms on the second floor so that they could be used as a drafting room.²¹

All other buildings erected during this early period, as well as later buildings, except the New Shop Building, have followed the general architectural form of the original structure.

During this same period, the Board of the Thaddeus Stevens Orphans' Home, having jurisdiction over the estate of Thaddeus Stevens, proceeded with the construction of what is now known as the "old shop building." This building, constructed by the Lancaster firm of P. Wohlsen at a cost of \$14,944, was completed in 1908. A wing was added to this structure by the students during 1914-1915, with material costing \$5,849. An appraisal of this building in 1921, including such contents as large machine tools, evaluated it at \$35,638.²²

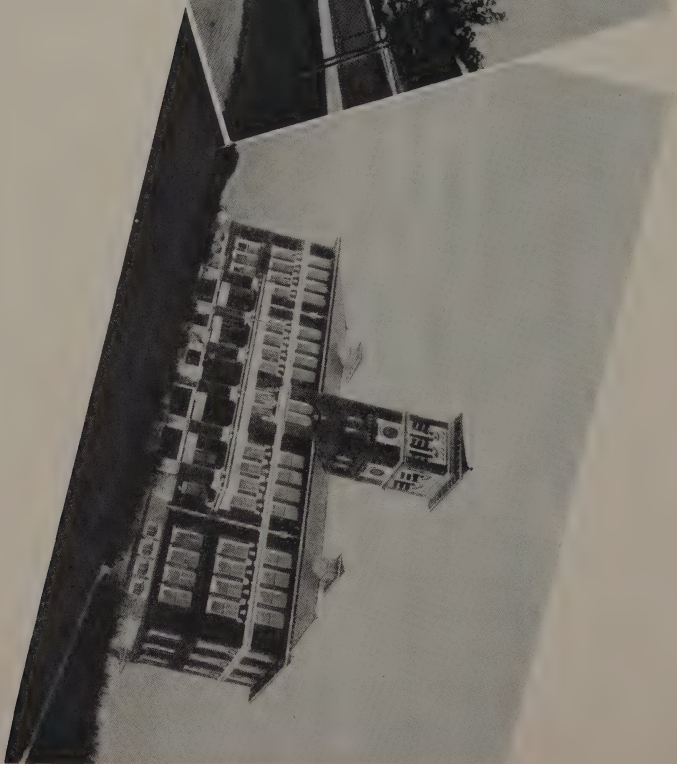
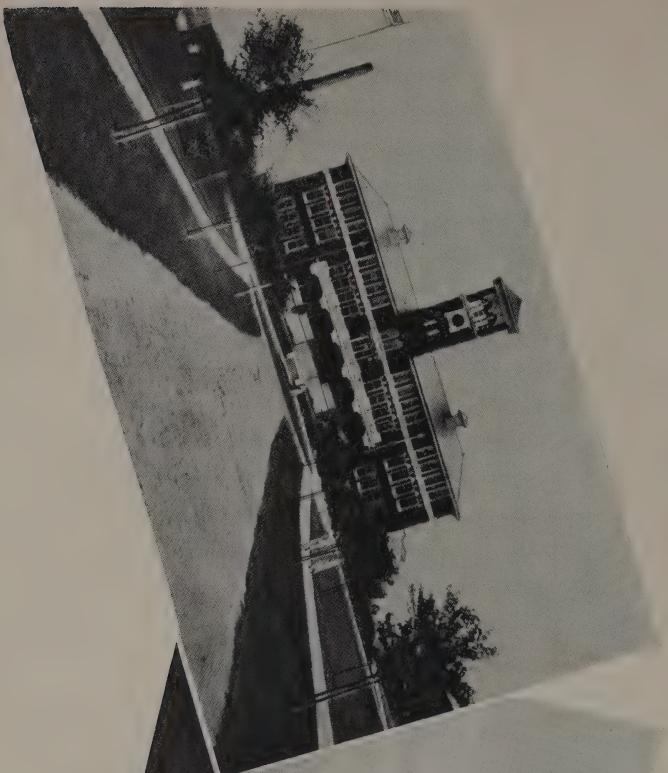
The firm of L. L. Kreider and Company, of Witmer, was awarded the contract to erect and complete Cottages A and B, the Boiler House and the Stack for the School as shown on specifications prepared by the architects who had designed the Main Building. This contract was to be completed by September 1, 1908, for the sum of \$36,396.²³

Likewise, the money that had been collected by the Thad-



Hon. Charles I. Landis

First President of the Board of Trustees, 1909-1923



EARLY VIEWS OF THE MAIN BUILDING



Enos H. Kreider,
Machine Department
1909-1933



Alvin G. Wertsch,
Academic Department
and Athletic Coach
1912-1919

TWO EARLY INSTRUCTORS



Thaddeus Stevens' Office Chair

deus Stevens Memorial Association was being used judiciously by that group. John H. Landis, as treasurer, advanced some of this money from time to time to the Building Commission appointed by Governor Pennypacker to erect the building for the School. Henry S. Williamson, as treasurer of the Commission, received this money. In 1909, he paid over a small balance in his hands to P. Eckert Slaymaker, treasurer of the School. The interest from this fund was used to purchase electrical equipment, and to pay such items as insurance premiums, water rent, legal and architectural services, and advertising.²⁴

Two changes, clarifying the purposes of the School, were made in 1907. First, since the institution was not to be a school of correction, a legislative act of April 15, changed the name of the School from "The Thaddeus Stevens Industrial and Reform School of Pennsylvania" to "The Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School of Pennsylvania";²⁵ second, since there was general feeling that deserving boys of the State who were not indigent orphans should have an opportunity of receiving the kind of training contemplated, an act of April 29, empowered the authorities to admit "orphans" who may not be indigent, and afterwards, other "deserving boys," provided a sufficient number of indigent orphans shall not have applied.²⁶

Since section 7 of the Act of Incorporation²⁷ states that, "The said commissioners, upon completion of the institution shall surrender their trust to a board of trustees to consist of nine members who shall serve without compensation and be appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the Senate," such an appointed group held their first meeting June 18, 1909, in the Judicial Chambers of the Lancaster County Court House. This group included some of Lancaster's leading citizens: the Hon. Charles I. Landis,

President Judge of the Second Judicial District of Pennsylvania, who was elected President of the Board at its initial meeting; Dr. Oliver Roland, outstanding physician, named Vice-President; Harry L. Trout, Postmaster of Lancaster, elected Secretary; P. Eckert Slaymaker, President of the Peoples' Trust Company and of the Peoples' National Bank of Lancaster, elected Treasurer; and Walter A. Miller, civic leader and business man, who served as Clerk of the Board. Other members were Hon. Frank B. McClain, Assemblyman from Lancaster in 1905, who was one of those individuals directly responsible for the School's existence; Henry S. Williamson, a retired business man and possibly the most outstanding civic leader of his generation; Charles F. Miller, President of the Hamilton Watch Company; Hon. John H. Landis, Superintendent of the United States Mint in Philadelphia, who fought to bring the fund created by Thaddeus Stevens for school purposes into use; and Amos M. Clime, of Terre Hill, cigar manufacturer, civic and political leader of Lancaster County. Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, served as ex-officio member of the Board.²⁸

Up to this time the State appropriations had been for buildings and grounds. The first appropriation measure for maintenance, \$60,000, was approved by Governor Edwin S. Stuart, May 13, 1909. The sum, for the two fiscal years ending June 1, 1911, was reduced by the Governor to \$40,000 because of insufficient State revenue.²⁹ On June 13, 1911, the State again granted a sum of \$50,000 for maintenance and improvements;³⁰ and since that time the School has received biennial appropriations authorized by the State Assembly.

At its meeting of June 20, 1909, the Board elected J. Otto Rantz superintendent of the School, his duties to com-

mence on August 1. Mr. Rantz was a graduate machinist of the Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades (frequently referred to as Williamson Trade School), located near Media. He came to Lancaster from Philadelphia. At the next meeting of the Board, Superintendent Rantz was present and reported his suggestions as to the trades and courses of study to be taught and the general conduct of the School:

The school should be open to boys for instruction in the four trades (carpentering, bricklaying, pattern making, and machinist), drawing [drafting] and academic work, after having passed a satisfactory examination.

The school term should continue the entire year but those pupils who merit should be given a four week vacation in summer, and a short time at Easter, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, and Christmas.

The school and shops should be in session eight hours daily on five days of the week, and three hours on Saturdays, each scholar spending four hours in shop and four in classrooms each day the first year, the proportion spent in shops gradually increasing toward the close of his apprenticeship. . . . The branches taught in the academic department should be: grammar, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, commercial geography, history, physical science, English literature, physiology, civil government, theory of the steam engine, strength of materials, and building construction. . . . The school should be only for pupils who intend to follow for a livelihood the trade there taught them, and no other to be admitted.³¹

The same year the Board named two instructors, who were to be identified with the school for many years: Enos H. Kreider, machine shop and academic instructor, and William H. Woods, brick shop and academic instructor. On October 5 Superintendent Rantz and Dr. Oliver Roland examined twenty applicants who were to enter the school immediately but remain on a work basis until April 1910, when they would become regular freshmen. Before the end of the year, an additional group of eighteen boys was also

accepted. All of these pupils were at first put to work installing machinery in the shop, planting trees, and performing various other tasks about the school.

In the fall, the Board entered into a contract with B. F. Barr of Lancaster for the grading of the campus between East King Street and the north line of Chester Street; and for the purchase of Norway Maples that, under the direction of Board member, Henry S. Williamson, were placed along the southern and eastern line of the School property.

Early in 1910, the Superintendent was authorized to visit the Williamson Trade School to get information about the purchase and distribution of clothing there. After hearing from Mr. Rantz, the Board decided to follow the Williamson plan. Upon entering the School, each pupil was furnished by his guardians with a complete outfit of clothes. During his stay at the School, each boy, whether indigent or not, would receive two generous outfits of clothing each year, spring and fall. This would include a dress suit, a pair of dress shoes, several dress shirts, dress hat, underwear, hose, and a supply of work clothes and shoes. The outfits furnished by the School did not include an overcoat.

During November, 1910, Dr. Oliver Roland, Vice President of the Board of Trustees, died very suddenly. Hon. Frank B. McClain was elected to his position and Adam C. Welchans, elevator manufacturer, was appointed by the Governor to the vacancy thus created. During August, 1911, George Gesell, contractor and builder, was appointed to fill the vacancy on the Board which was caused by the resignation of Amos M. Clime. All of these men were citizens of Lancaster.

Early in 1911, the first superintendent was succeeded by William S. Mellor, of Philadelphia, who had been an in-

structor in the Engineering Department of the University of Pennsylvania. New staff appointees of this period, who were to play an important part in the history of the School, were Neafie E. Sutphen, of Philadelphia, carpentry and drawing instructor; William A. Bourne, of Philadelphia, pattern making instructor; Miss Katheryn Eby, of Eden, matron, and Dr. Horace C. Kinzer, of Lancaster, school physician. In 1912, Alvin G. Wertsch, of Quarryville, came to the school as an academic instructor.

During this founding period the School received several valuable gifts. One of these was a portrait of Thaddeus Stevens donated in 1909 by the children of the late Sam Matt Fridy, of Lancaster. In this same year, a number of historical pictures were presented to the School by the Hon. J. P. McCaskey, well-known Lancaster educator. Another prized gift was the chair used by Stevens for many years in his law office.³² When this relic and memorial of the Old Commoner was sent to the School, March 25, 1911, the Lancaster *New Era* said:

The old hardwood office chair, with straight rungs at the back, a broad arm on the right for convenience in writing or for law book, rack on the left side for books, and drawer beneath, that Thaddeus Stevens used for many years in his office on South Queen Street, was sent out this morning as a very appropriate gift to the Stevens Industrial School. There are thrones of Kings today, and there have been many such thrones in history, that pale to insignificance in the presence of this old chair. The school is to be congratulated on securing possession of this bit of antique furniture, with its extraordinary associations. Like the sword of Washington and the staff of Franklin, this chair of Stevens will increase in value and importance, and be prized more highly as the years go by.

In the *New Era* of Thursday, June 11, 1885, in the columns of new advertisements, appeared the following: "Sale of Thaddeus Stevens' Chair." On Saturday morning Mr. A. C. Leonard, in Centre

Square, will sell the office chair used by Thaddeus Stevens. Rev. Sylvanus Stall had owned the chair for many years. It was bought at this sale by Mr. H. B. Greenawalt, the well-known sign-painter of Lancaster, an old soldier and admirer of Mr. Stevens, in whose possession it had remained since that time. He has had offers for it that would have taken it elsewhere, but he wanted it to be kept in Lancaster, and his persistent refusal to sell has at last placed it where it properly belongs. Recently he wrote to Dr. J. P. McCaskey, saying that it ought to belong to the Stevens Industrial School, and that he would sell it for twenty-five dollars. The ex-Mayor took up the matter promptly and spoke to but four men, each of whom said he was glad to put five dollars into the cost of it. They were Hon. Charles I. Landis, Harry L. Trout, A. C. Kepler and Herbert W. Hartman.

Dr. McCaskey had Henry Slauch give the chair a dark finish to improve its appearance, and Mr. Tucker put on it the neat line in gold, Office Chair of Thaddeus Stevens, Mr. Trout sharing the expense. It is a good work well done.³³

By the close of 1912, about sixty students were in attendance at Stevens Trade School. The general program of work followed that of the Williamson Free School of Mechanical Trades, a pioneer in trade training in Pennsylvania. Men of vision and energy in Lancaster had seen their dream of a Stevens Industrial School become a reality. Their path had not always been smooth. Staff members had come and gone.³⁴ With the coming of Superintendent Mellor, a long and stable era of progress for the new School was in prospect.

One recognizes, from the foregoing story, that Stevens Trade School was established in no ordinary manner. State, county, and city, as well as private citizens, and neighboring schools like Williamson, had all cooperated to make Stevens a success. Here was an outstanding example of a situation where a sense of social responsibility among a group of public spirited citizens achieved a tangible and worthy result.

2

Early Years of Superintendent Mellor

WHEN WILLIAM A. MELLOR assumed the Superintendency of the School in January, 1911, he brought new confidence to the friends of the institution and proved himself to be a wise and capable leader. Mr. Mellor was born in Philadelphia where he received his early training as a pattern maker; he was considered the best pattern maker in that city for many years. Leaving his trade to enter the profession of teaching, he became connected with the Engineering Department of the University of Pennsylvania

where he taught the mechanical trades for ten years.¹ At Stevens he supported the ideals of the founders, and proposed plans that were to make the future of the school secure.

Mr. Mellor was a disciplinarian, an organizer, and a promoter. One of his first proposals, which the Board approved early in 1911, was a set of disciplinary measures. No students were allowed to leave the grounds without permission. All students wishing to receive visitors had to meet them in the Reception Room of the Main Building. All students had to retire at 10:00 p.m. and remain in their dormitories until time for arising. Each student had to attend the church of his choice. Students were forbidden the use of tobacco, alcoholic beverages, profane or vile language, and playing cards.²

Early in his superintendency, Mr. Mellor announced that students would be required to follow their respective trades. A test case of this ruling came shortly before the time for the first graduation. Early in 1913 a special meeting of the Board was called by President Landis to discuss the fact that one member of the graduating class had expressed his intentions not to follow his trade, that of a machinist, for a livelihood, but to enter professional baseball. This student, who appeared before the Board with his mother, said, "I renounce the idea of entering the ranks of professional baseball and shall follow my trade for a livelihood." His mother then concurred in this decision; whereupon, the Board was duly satisfied that this student be permitted to graduate with his class.³

In order to admit new classes in April, entrance examinations for prospective students were held in January so that the list of applicants, together with their averages were ready for the Board's consideration at their February meet-



FIRST GRADUATING CLASS, 1913

(Left To Right)—*First row*: Weaver, Fry, Walker. *Second row*: Martin, Mazurie, Hoover, Jepsen, Maris, Passmore, Long, Shaub, Leedom. *Third row*: Eby, Ruby, Emsweller, Grosh, Conner, Kitner, Boose, Phenneger, Bock, Harnish, Bates.



Rear View Showing Students Constructing Addition, 1914



Front View Today

VIEWS OF ORIGINAL SHOP BUILDING

ing. The mother of one applicant wrote that she could not possibly afford to provide her son with the necessary clothing as called for by the rules and regulations of the school upon entrance. Thus, the Board authorized the Superintendent to procure the same for this boy at the School's expense.⁴

Each new school year started in April, and with the admission of a new group in April, 1912, there was a complement of classes for the first time, namely, reserve, freshman, junior, and senior. The full course of trade training was of three years duration. New pupils, taking this trade program upon entering the School, ranged from 16 to 18 years of age when admitted. A limited number of pupils, in the 15 to 16-year old group, were admitted and classified as "reserve" pupils. The reserve class pupils divided their time between maintenance work and academic classes. While on maintenance (commonly known as "detail" at the school), the reserves worked with employees of the kitchen, laundry, boiler house, lawn, and buildings. It was felt that this plan kept operating costs of the School at a minimum. This reserve work continued for one year, whereupon the boys in this class were promoted to the freshman class and began their trade training alongside new pupils.

Superintendent Mellor also suggested to the Board that the roster be so arranged that when the juniors were in class during the morning sessions, the freshmen would be working in the shops with the seniors. It was felt that this plan would be especially helpful to the freshmen for they could profit by the experience of the advanced students. Likewise, when the freshmen were in the classroom during the afternoon sessions, the juniors would be in the shops with the seniors. This plan also gave the shop instructors as well as the academic instructor, classes throughout the day. The Board accepted these plans and they went into effect in 1912.⁵

The curriculum was divided into trades, related drafting, and academic work. There were four trades taught at the School during the early period. The trade work began with fundamental exercises and progressed quite rapidly to practical jobs of an advanced nature. Each of the School's six departments—machine, carpentry, brick, pattern making, drafting, and academic, will be described at length.

After mastering carpentry fundamentals, the students in this trade advanced to such practical projects as construction of stairs, including handrails and balusters, and construction of the different kinds of roofs. All work in the trades was made from blueprints. During these early years the practice of having the shops take care of much of the detail work about the school was firmly established. The seniors in carpentry made fifty oak drawing tables for the drafting department, and they gained practical experience by assisting in the construction of the Utility or Farm Building. On this latter project the boys cased the windows, hung the doors, laid the floors, put on the baseboards and built the stairways. They also made the forms for the concrete work in the new wing then being added to the Shop Building.⁶

In the bricklaying trade, the procedure was similar to that in carpentry. The latter part of the shop career was spent in the construction of several walls, forty-five feet in length which embraced all the different arches used in modern construction, and the topping of these walls with fancy cornices. As construction of the addition to the shop was begun late in 1913, the bricklayers took little part in the building of this addition. Their work on this job was running in a concrete foundation, as the weather was getting too cold to lay any brick. Early in 1913, this group of students lathed the interior of the farmer's quarters of the Utility Building and started to do the plastering. With grad-

uation in March for the seniors, succeeding classes carried on and completed this construction program.⁷

In the pattern making trade, the first year covered fundamental exercises and some lathe-turning work; the second year included small pattern work and coring; the third and final year was devoted to making patterns for gear wheels, steam cylinders, and propeller blades, as well as to constructing individual tool boxes for future use. During the senior year one day of each week was spent in a foundry where the student could obtain the minor points of moulding. Most of the pattern work was made for exhibition, but sometimes practical jobs came into the shop.⁸

The beginner in machine shop mastered the use of scale, scribe, calipers, chisel, vise, micrometer and blueprints. Next, he did elementary work on drilling machines, the grinding machine, the shaper, the universal milling machine, the planer, bench lathes and screw-cutting lathes. Forging, hardening and tempering work was followed by more difficult work on the complicated pieces of machinery. Shop theory, involving the use of mathematical formulas, was a regular part of each week's work. During the last semester of the senior year, each student was permitted to make a set of tools for himself. This shop was especially proud of the student-built machines which were in constant use. These machines included a hack-saw machine, a drill press, and four precision bench lathes. The nature of the work designed for this course "is such that it will not only create accuracy, but will develop a very high standard of skill."⁹

Just as in the other fields, the drafting department first year students learned fundamentals. In the upper years, students of carpentry and bricklaying took architectural drafting that led to the designing of a house. The machinists and

pattern makers took mechanical drafting that started with gears, threads, and assembly drawings and led to the designing of a machine. The making of tracings and blueprints was a necessary part of the course. The training in this department helped make the trade school graduates superior craftsmen.

Then, as today, it was felt that a thorough knowledge of the studies taught in the academic department was essential to a well balanced industrial education. The School was founded not simply to give a young man ability to follow instructions but also to think independently. While academic courses were planned to be of a practical nature and related to the students' trade interests, nevertheless, they were made broad enough to include a cultural outlook that would give the young men ability to enjoy their leisure time and to fulfill their responsibilities as citizens. By taking in a reserve class the academic course covered a period of four years. Those who entered the freshman class directly got three years of work in the academic department.

The reserves took five hours' work every week in classroom subjects, one hour in each branch. The freshmen took three hours' work each week in arithmetic, grammar, United States history, and physical geography, and two hours in spelling. They also received six hours of drawing each week. In the junior year, the students received three hours work each week in civil government, commercial geography, and geometry; also two hours each in algebra and English literature, and one hour in physiology plus six hours in drawing. The seniors spent more time in the shop. Their classwork included six hours of drawing, two hours each in building construction and physical science, and one hour in strength of materials, making a total of eleven hours a week in class.¹⁰

Some of the textbooks in use then were Maury's *Geography*, McMaster's *Brief History of the United States*, and Wentworth and Smith's *Arithmetic*. The School library was augmented by the gift of ninety-one carefully selected volumes by Henry S. Williamson. Periodicals available in the library included: *Scientific American*, *American Machinery*, *Carpentry and Building*, *American Architect*, *Popular Mechanics*, *Auto Trade and Cycle Journal*, *Harper's*, *Scribner's*, *Saturday Evening Post*, *North American*, and the Lancaster newspapers.¹¹

The results of Superintendent Mellor's work were in evidence as time for the first graduation approached. This occasion, the First Annual Commencement, was held on Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, March 28, 1913, in the School Auditorium.

This was the big day toward which everyone associated with the school had been looking. In the class of twenty-three graduates there were six bricklayers, six carpenters, five machinists, and six pattern makers. The program was an elaborate one with addresses by the Hon. John K. Tener, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; the Hon. Frank B. McClain, Mayor of the City of Lancaster; and Mr. Harry S. Bitting, President of the Williamson Trade School. The Rev. J. Whitteker, pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, Lancaster, offered the invocation, and Norman H. Mazurie was the student speaker. Music for the occasion was furnished by the School Orchestra and several selections were given by the School Glee Club. The shops and buildings of the Institution were open for the reception of visitors not only on graduation day, but on the next day and the following Monday from two to five o'clock.

This commencement became a precedent for future similar occasions.

The roster of this graduating class was as follows: carpenters—John H. Fry, Christian B. Harnish, Victor E. Kitner, U. Miles Leedom, Raymond Ruby, William H. Weaver; bricklayers—Moses S. Eby, Lloyd P. Emswiler, William D. Long, J. Roy Martin, Norman H. Mazurie, and Christian W. Shaub; pattern makers—Eugene P. Bates, William A. Brock, Robert S. Grosh, Robert E. Hoover, Julius Jepsen, Stanley Walker; machinists—Elmer E. Boose, Herman E. Conner, Elwood S. Maris, George P. Passmore, and Milton S. Phenneger.¹²

One week after the First Commencement, another precedent was established when the birthday of the founder of the School, Thaddeus Stevens, was recognized. From the flagstaff of the School, April 4, 1913, floated "Old Glory" in honor of the hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the birth of the Old Commoner. In keeping with the occasion commemorative exercises were held at a special chapel service during the morning. An address on Thaddeus Stevens was delivered by Hon. John H. Landis. The sixty young men present heard Landis refer to already known historical facts, and also to his having attended the funeral of Thaddeus Stevens, seeing him for the first and only time as he lay in state, and of a visit he made to the birthplace of Stevens in the village of Danville, Vermont, at what is now the Henry Esterbrook Farm, in Caledonia County. There in a cottage, in poverty, Stevens was born. Mr. Landis also told of "how today the memory of Stevens is being honored on the shores of the Pacific. The Pennsylvanians in Oregon have gathered together at a celebration they are holding in the city of Portland. One of the leading spirits in this demonstration is a former Lancaster County man, Linn L. Reist,

Esq., son of ex-County Commissioner L. R. Reist, of Eden.”¹³

Occasions have been rare when Lancaster is favored by a visit from a Governor and an ex-Governor at the same time, but the city was so honored March 27, 1914, when Governor John K. Tener and former Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker came here to address the commencement exercises held at the School. The visitors were the guests of the officers of the School. The graduation exercises were begun at two-thirty that afternoon, and the school hall was taxed to its capacity with persons interested in the institution and its work. Both Governor Tener and ex-Governor Pennypacker delivered addresses. The class of 1914 was represented in a formal farewell address by Samuel C. Royer, of Mount Joy. The young man, in addressing the audience, the Board of Trustees, the faculty, his classmates, and fellow students concluded his valedictory with these lines:

Our school days now are past and gone,
And yet we fondly linger here;
For each sweet joy that we have known,
‘Tis sad to part from comrades dear,
The world before us brightly lies,
Yet here fond memory loves to dwell;
With saddened heart and dewy eyes,
I bid to all a sweet farewell.¹⁴

This second annual commencement is also noteworthy for several “first occasions,” namely, the first annual banquet of a graduating class was held at the Stevens House, Lancaster, and the first annual alumni banquet was held at the same hostelry on the following evening. The newspaper account added: “An alumni business meeting at the School will precede the banquet. This gathering will be held at 2:00 o’clock when last year’s class will meet with the class of

this year.”¹⁵ Thus, an active alumni association was born, and, in succeeding years, the members of each graduating class have been the honored guests at the annual alumni banquet.

When the third class of graduates left the School in March, 1915, there was a business depression, but all of the boys were successful in getting jobs at their trades. Just ten boys graduated in 1915, whereas sixteen had graduated the previous year. Successive commencements featured such outstanding guest speakers as Dr. Edgar Fahs Smith, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. In addition to receiving a diploma, each graduate during this early period of the School's history was presented with a bronze medal bearing the likeness of Thaddeus Stevens, a gift from the Hon. John H. Landis.¹⁶

The shop exhibits during open house at these commencements were very outstanding. Each shop vied to outdo the others in exhibiting examples of work done. The carpenters took pride in showing scale models of various styles of stairs and roofs, as well as examples of cabinet work, including reproductions of furniture. The brick department displayed full scale examples of arches, cornices, chimneys, bake ovens, fireplaces, pilasters and walls. In the pattern shop one saw an assortment of wood patterns for gear wheels, flywheels, and ship-propeller blades. The machinists proudly exhibited scores of taps, reamers, and milling cutters along with large machines such as precision bench lathes with spindle grinding attachments, all of which were the result of their craftsmanship. Open house also extended to the Main Building where the drafting department displayed assembly drawings of machines and machine parts, as well as complete plans for various styles of houses. Tracings and blueprints, an essential part of the draftsman's display,

evoked many questions from the visitors. No awards for these exhibits were made. The students and their instructors were well satisfied when the visitors made favorable comments concerning the work.¹⁷

Superintendent Mellor was a promoter as well as a disciplinarian and organizer, and new building construction characterized this early period. The first project was the construction of the Utility Building to be used in conjunction with the School farm. The lower floor was to contain a stable and storage space for farm tools and equipment. The upper floors were to contain an apartment for the farmer and his family. Plans for this structure were begun in 1911 and the building was completed in 1913. Practically all of the students gained valuable experience working on this project. The farm was located on School property to the south of the campus; truck produce and poultry were raised for use of the School dining hall.¹⁸

During 1913, plans were made to expand the Shop Building and Mr. Sutphen, of the carpentry department, was placed in charge of the work. In October, 1914, Benjamin Brooks was added to the carpentry staff. By May 5, 1914, Superintendent Mellor was able to report to the Board, "Just as soon as the weather permitted, the granite base for the new wing was set in position. This was followed by our boys with the brickwork. We are anxious to push this building operation."¹⁹ This addition, measuring 92 by 28 feet, was built two and one-half stories high, and matched the older portion of the Shop Building.

Further expansion of the School included the opening of the Electrical Department, January 1, 1914. Instruction for seven students was begun under Willis B. Landis in the new Utility Building. In October, 1915, Warren B. Longenecker succeeded Mr. Landis as head of this department. At about

the same time, this new trade moved into the old brick shop and the latter department transferred into the new shop wing. Funds of the Thaddeus Stevens Memorial Association were used to purchase electrical equipment, and gifts of valuable pieces of equipment were received from time to time from local industrial concerns.²⁰

In response to Governor John K. Tener's request, Mr. Slaymaker, chairman of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, submitted the following evaluation, June 25, 1914:

24 acres of land	-----	\$120,000
Equipment	-----	20,000
Buildings	-----	135,000
Total		\$275,000 ²¹

The confidence that Superintendent Mellor brought to the School in 1911 continued through this early period. Under his influence, a class structure and curriculum had been set up, the physical plant had been expanded, and a number of public occasions of historic importance had laid the foundations for many of the School's traditional observances.

3



World War I and Afterwards

THE LATER YEARS of the Mellor superintendency were influenced greatly by World War I. The rumblings of this conflict had been reaching American shores ever since the summer of 1914 and by 1916 its impact had changed the work at Stevens, which now began to train soldiers and to offer special war courses.

Military training became part of the curriculum. Each Wednesday evening the boys spent an hour under the instruction of Captain James N. Lightner of Company K,

Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, who volunteered his services for the work. The idea originated with Judge Landis and the Trustees heartily endorsed the move. Superintendent Mellor was also in accord with the innovation and he gave Captain Lightner full authority to conduct instruction in whatever manner he considered best.¹

One local newspaper reported:

Each Wednesday evening at seven o'clock the entire student body will assemble on the campus to the rear and the side of the administration building when the weather permits, and there spend an hour going through the body exercises and form maneuvers of the United States Army. At present they will not have firearms, but may be provided with them by the Government when they have attained sufficient advancement in their work. A shooting gallery or rifle range may even be established.²

Actually, the situation in Mexico started things moving at Stevens. In the defense of their country's honor in her hour of need, twenty-one students volunteered their services in the pending conflict at the Rio Grande. Said the *Intelligencer*:

Two students enlisted on Sunday in Company K. Eight more had secured the consent of their parents before the close of the day, and today the others are straining their utmost to secure a speedy consent before the roster of Company K is complete. For it is to Company K they wish to go. In other words to Captain Lightner, who for the past two months has been their drillmaster and who has won the hearts of the boys, one of whom voiced the sentiments of them all when he said, "I would go anywhere with that man and everybody in the class would." The students who enlisted Sunday were Romain Gochnauer and Warren Frey. The others who had the consent of their parents this morning are: Andrew Crownover, Landis Denlinger, Elwood Fishel, Walter Gruger, Sylvester Furlow, Leon Musser, Robert Shipman, and William Taylor. The other boys are John Roth, Rowen Foulke, David Eyre, Joseph Early, John Walters, and Paul Martin.³

In expressing the opinion of the Trustees on the matter of student enlistments, Judge Landis said, "It is the unanimous opinion of the Board that their places be kept open for them until they return. The Trustees are proud to be associated with young men who place foremost their country and their country's flag."⁴

Company K left Lancaster on June 27, 1916, and expected to return during the fall, but they did not get back until January 17 of the following year, just two months prior to graduation time. The eleven returning Seniors received their diplomas in March, 1917. With the outbreak of war between the United States and Germany in April, 1917, the same boys and several undergraduates soon returned to military service in a group and went overseas together under Captain Lightner. They were mustered into service, July 15, 1917, and became part of Co. D, 151 Machine Gun Battalion, of the famous Rainbow Division. Sailing from America in October, 1917, they reached the front on March 16, 1918, and participated in five major engagements. One of their number John Walters, '18, was killed in France, and all were hospitalized from wounds or gas.⁵

By this time a number of the graduates of earlier years were also serving their country. During 1917 a service flag measuring 8 feet by 12 feet and containing 39 stars, was presented to the School by the students, members of the faculty, and the employees in honor of the thirty-two volunteers and seven draftees who were then serving their country. The exercises were held in the chapel and the flag was temporarily placed with Old Glory on the Campus flagpole. It was then placed permanently in the chapel. At the time of the dedication, the list of students and alumni in the various branches of the Army and the Navy included those already named and the following: Harry Rogers, Robert Seltzer,

Theodore Hirsch, Ambrose Maynard, Joseph Bucher, William Leek, Maurice Trout, Mervin Hanna, Herman Conner, Frank Siebold, John Fry, Carl Shank, Frederick Kent, Paul Kauffman, Benjamin Rosencrance, George Swisher, Robert Graybill, Roland Sener, Robert Aument, Lloyd Emswiller, Russel Myers, Reed Overholser, Moses Eby, Robert Grosh, Paul Shadell, Paul Heinie, and Glenn Colyer. The dedication was most impressive, as few Institutions had given so large a percentage of undergraduates and alumni to the services of their country. Three whose names appear above, namely, Rosencrance, Swisher, and Graybill were members of the Class of 1920 and had joined the local aviation corps unit a short time before the service flag dedication.⁶

In addition to putting soldiers in the field, Stevens began offering special trade training to veterans in 1918. On February 23, 1918, a committee of three gentlemen, representing the National Bureau of Vocational Education, and the War Department made an inspection of the School with a view of placing soldiers there to obtain trade training. In July, Stevens agreed to take disabled and wounded servicemen into the School as special students for trade training. Two men were enrolled before July 15; all others entered after September 1. The funds received from the government were deposited in the Thaddeus Stevens Memorial Association bank account, and out of that account the treasurer was authorized to pay the superintendent and instructors extra compensation for the additional duties imposed upon them in instructing the twenty-eight ex-servicemen enrolled.

In addition to the Federal students, the School, in August, 1920, admitted a young man who had been recommended by the State Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of

Rehabilitation, on terms similar to those in force for students working under the Federal Vocational-Education Board.⁷

The War depleted the student body. The class of 1919 was hit by the draft and only six young men were graduated. By 1920, the number of graduates had increased to eleven.⁸

High wages and the urge to enlist created more vacancies during most of 1918 and when School opened in September, the total enrollment was fifty-one, including four admitted as of September.⁹

For some time the question of having boys journey from distant points in the State to Lancaster for entrance examinations had been given serious thought. In 1918 it was decided that in certain cases candidates could be examined in the locality in which they resided. In July, 1918, Superintendent Mellor reported to the Board, "Three candidates for admission to the School from Cambria County were examined through the kindness and courtesy of a High School principal there. There was a saving in railroad fare and other expenses to these needy boys. . . . If this policy is pursued it will enable us to admit more boys from distant parts of the State."¹⁰

The total number of students in training in April, 1921, was 107. These were divided as follows: 60 regular students, 46 Federal students, 1 State Rehabilitation student. After an urgent request by the Federal Government, training for the Federal students was continued through the summer months. As the regular instructors were unable to assist in this work, other men were procured for this summer instruction.¹¹

Numerous staff changes occurred during this period, some of them due to the War. Dr. H. C. Kinzer, the School Physician, had enlisted in the service of the Government,

and Dr. Dale E. Cary was appointed substitute. Alvin C. Wertsch left in September, 1919, to do educational work under Y.M.C.A. auspices in an army camp for one year. The Rev. Alonzo S. Fite, Pastor of the Broad Street Methodist Church of Lancaster, was employed as his successor.¹²

Mrs. Margaret J. Urban assumed her duties as matron in June, 1916, thus beginning a long record as "mother to the boys in her cottage." Warren B. Longenecker left the School in 1917 to become an instructor in the Harrisburg Technical High School and this vacancy in the electrical department was filled by George W. Leonard, Lancaster, early in 1918. Mr. Leonard's appointment began what remains to date the longest teaching career in the history of the school—34 years of service, followed by his retirement in 1952. Another staff appointment came in 1917 when Miss Anna E. Witmer, Lancaster, became clerk and teacher, filling the position vacated by Miss E. Irene Kahler. Then in 1920, William Woods, who had been bricklaying instructor since the School's inception, resigned; his place was taken by Roland J. Sener '14. Edgar L. Long '14, became instructor of drawing the same month, March, 1920, taking the place of another pioneer instructor, Mr. Sutphen, who resigned. Miss Katheryn Eby, who had been a matron since the early days of the School, passed away during 1921. Mr. Fite, who had been academic instructor since 1919, tendered his resignation, effective August, 1922, and his place was taken by Lloyd Kline, Lancaster.¹³

Commencements, though reduced in size, went along as usual during and after the War. Spirit ran high on the occasion in March, 1918, when twelve more young men graduated, thus swelling the Alumni ranks to ninety. A newspaper account vividly describes the scene:



William A. Mellor
Superintendent, 1911-1923



Miss Catherine Eby

1911-1921



Mrs. Margaret J. Urban

1916-1928



(Left To Right): Original Dormitories B and A (1909); Dormitory C (1930)

(Author's note—It is hoped that efforts to name these buildings and others on the campus in honor of persons prominently identified with the School will prove successful in the near future.)

TWO EARLY HOUSEMOTHERS AND THE OLDER DORMITORIES



Hon. John H. Landis

Trustec, 1909-1923

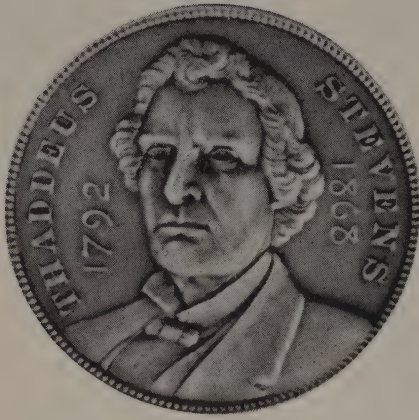


Henry S. Williamson

Trustee, 1909-1917

TWO EARLY PROMOTERS AND TRUSTEES

Coin Bearing Likeness of Thaddeus Stevens



There are indications that plans can be worked out so that each of the 103 graduates of the Golden Anniversary Class of 1955—the largest group ever to graduate from Stevens—will receive one of these treasured coins.

The Main Building
("Old Main") Tower



SYMBOLS OF STEVENS TRADE TRADITION

Old Glory and the Stevens banner [Class Flag] floated proudly from the tall campus pole, snapping in the stiff breeze. The colors of the School and country were also artistically displayed about the chapel where Class Day and Commencement programmes were rendered. Addresses were delivered by President Cheesman Herrick, of Girard College, and President Edwin E. Sparks of the Pennsylvania State College. These were very entertaining and instructive. The valedictory was a fine oration by Roy M. McClane of Lemoyne. The words for the Class song were written by John H. Yeager, of Manheim. The displays of bricklaying work, machinery, patterns, carpentering, and electrical contrivances are admirable and include some very clever and skillfully designed and executed pieces of work. In the pattern making establishment is posted the roll of honor of the students and alumni now serving the colors and with it is a most clever display.¹⁴

Elaborate class day exercises, held the Thursday evening before graduation in the auditorium, had become traditional affairs. The Class of 1920 featured for class day a large electric "1920" sign that was set off with greens and the class colors. Class President William F. Taylor was master of ceremonies and delivered the main address. Then followed the class history, the class prophecy, the class alphabet, and the class will. There was orchestra music and various vocal numbers including a quartette number by Daniel Vollrath, Charles Poff, Theodore Childs, and Elmer Brubaker.¹⁵

During the post-war years, Stevens continued its tradition of holding elaborate Commencements. The one held in 1921 was typical of the period. Dr. H. M. J. Klein, Professor of History at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, gave wholesome advice to the twelve members of the graduating class, and the Hon. Thomas E. Finegan, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, delivered an address full of advice to the young men about to enter the industrial world. Expressions of gratitude to the Board and the Superintend-

ent were made by George L. Hauser, President of the graduating class, who also delivered the valedictory speech.¹⁶

Because of the War, a building program was not actively pursued, but the students used their talents to assist in a number of public service projects.

During May, 1918, the General George H. Thomas Post, No. 84, G.A.R., acknowledged the receipt of a wooden cannon and balls, the handiwork of the students of Stevens. In December, 1918, the carpentry shop finished its work on the Liberty House at Centre Square (Penn Square).¹⁷ This house was a replica of the old Lancaster County Court House that had stood in the Square and was the meeting place of the Second Continental Congress for a day when that body fled from Philadelphia in 1777. This colonial structure, of frame construction and surmounted with a tower, served as Lancaster's headquarters for the Liberty Loan drives of the First World War. Its removal to Buchanan Park after the War was a memorable occasion for the citizenry. Today it stands in the same park and is used as a utility building by the Lancaster Park Department.

Also in 1918, the brick laying department completed a practical project at the County Home, and the machine department finished a job grinding reamers for the Government. In 1920, the School received a communication from the Home for Friendless Children stating that very satisfactory work had been done by the electrical department of the School.¹⁸

The matter of finances was of paramount importance in this period and Governor Brumbaugh's visit to the School in May, 1917, focused attention on the State's financial support of the institution. The Governor and the party of State officials, who honored Stevens Trade School with their

presence, expressed themselves as highly pleased with the School and its work.

The appropriation for the biennium that ended May 31, 1917, was typical of appropriations during the Mellor era, the total amount being \$50,000. Such a figure meant skillful financing by those in authority. Frequently there was a deficit toward the end of a biennium and 1917 was no exception. In September, 1917, Mr. Slaymaker reported that he had received from the State on August 9, 1917, a sum that erased the deficit incurred in maintenance for the two years ending May 31, 1917, namely, \$3,682.42. Thus the treasurer was able to pay off the face amount of a note due a local bank and to repay the Thaddeus Stevens Memorial Association a sum borrowed from that source.¹⁹

As of 1919, fire insurance on the buildings totaled \$107,250 and was held by 18 different companies. By the end of 1920 the insurance for the entire school plant passed under control of the State in accordance with the Legislative Act of May 14, 1915.²⁰

Cooperation of friends, alumni, and the Home Board resulted in the School receiving worthwhile gifts and financial support for additional students. In turn, the School stood ready to return the favor. In 1917, Walter A. Miller presented 19 volumes to the library, and during 1920, John E. Malone, Esq., gave the school 50 volumes of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Superintendent Mellor in 1917 reported to the Board the receipt of an oil painting of Thaddeus Stevens:

It is with pleasure that I can inform you that we have received an oil painting of Thaddeus Stevens, 36 inches by 29 inches, which is a gift from Mrs. Coppinger, Lancaster. It appears that this portrait was once the property of a nephew of Mr. Stevens, and it was his intention to present it to a school in Philadelphia, but as those who were directly interested died, it came into the possession of Mrs.

Coppinger, who has presented it to this institution, fulfilling the original design of finding a resting place in an educational institution. It now behooves us to procure a gift frame for this portrait and hang it upon our walls.²¹

Then, on April 5, 1921, six Japanese red maples were planted on the front terrace of the Main Building, two from a friend of the School, George B. Willson of Wheatland, the others donated as a class memorial by the graduates of 1921.²²

The third gift, in the form of financial support, came during June, 1921, when the Stevens Orphans' Home Board agreed to "educate, clothe, and board five young men in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Industrial School as they applied to all other pupils; to pay to the State Board an amount pro rata for each of said students based upon the actual yearly cost of maintenance of all the students."²³

The postwar period brought the death of two board members who had worked unselfishly and hard for a successful school since its founding days. The first member, Henry S. Williamson, died May 20, 1917. A native of Bucks County, he came to Lancaster as a young man and was a successful department store proprietor until his health broke. He devoted the latter years of his life to many civic interests and was the financial backer of many young men who went into business. He organized the Lancaster Recreation and Playground Association, and Williamson Park was his gift to the City of Lancaster. When he passed away, Lieutenant-Governor Frank B. McClain said, "He was the greatest public-spirited citizen of his generation."²⁴ Stevens Trade School was, indeed, fortunate in having a man of this calibre to help direct its early life. The second member, John H. Landis, died in 1923. Coming from a pioneer family of

Lancaster County, Mr. Landis became a Republican political leader who had served in both houses of the State Legislature. He was appointed coiner of the United States Mint in Philadelphia by President McKinley and became Superintendent of the Mint under President Theodore Roosevelt, serving there until 1914. Through his efforts, a special die bearing the image of Thaddeus Stevens was cast and used in stamping souvenir coins that were presented to each graduate of the School for many years.²⁵ Unfortunately, with Mr. Landis' passing, this custom was discontinued, and efforts by the School to have these coins made available again have been fruitless. Mr. Landis, whose interests in the School preceded its founding in 1905, remained a faithful supporter until his death.

The year 1923 also brought the passing of Superintendent Mellor, whose death occurred January 13, 1923, at the age of fifty-nine. His death followed a ten weeks' illness from a complication of diseases. Funeral services were held in the School chapel and interment was made in the North Cedar Hill cemetery in Philadelphia. A local newspaper, in taking note of his death, said:

The Board of Directors of the School, in searching for a man of ability and training to take over the management of the Lancaster institution, selected Mr. Mellor in 1911 for the position. With inherent ability in mechanical trades, together with sound judgment and clear vision, he practically built the School. Numerous courses have been added to the curriculum and new buildings have been erected to add to the equipment he inherited when he came to Lancaster.²⁶

Superintendent Mellor and his wife had always occupied an apartment in the Main Building directly above the school kitchen. From this point, they personally supervised the life of the School. With a paternalism that was well meant, this supervision seemed at times, to the students, to

be severely authoritative and even tyrannical, but the benevolent guidance of the Mellors was in evidence on many occasions, for example, when they would give a dance in honor of a graduating class. The Mellor era, beginning before the first class had graduated, had brought stability and security to the young institution. The groundwork of permanence had been well laid.

4

Middle Years Under Superintendent Bourne

WILLIAM A. BOURNE, who had been instructor of pattern-making at the School since 1912, became the acting head of the institution during the final illness of Superintendent Mellor early in 1923. Shortly after Mr. Mellor's death, he was chosen by the Board of Trustees to head the School. Like his predecessor, he was brought here from Philadelphia to help form a trade school faculty and had the honor of instructing the first class to graduate from the School. Mr. Bourne, a skilled pattern maker by trade, was a self-made

man. He had gained much practical knowledge of trade work when connected with the Cramp shipyards in Philadelphia. He often related, "While other shipyard employees were idling away their lunch hour, I was systematically studying the whole business from the ground up."¹

A delicate situation developed for the School when the terms of all of the Trustees expired, July 3, 1923, and no appointments or reappointments had been made, a situation growing out of Governor Gifford Pinchot's insistence upon having all persons appointed by the State take a personal oath in support of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The salary lists and bills for June were submitted to the Hon. J. George Becht, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who approved the same and signed the vouchers, authorizing the treasurer to pay them.

It was not until March 25, 1924, that the first regular meeting of a new Pinchot-appointed Board was held. The following persons comprised this governing body: Hon. William H. Keller, President; Kirk Johnson, Vice-President; W. Scott Baker, Treasurer; Joseph S. Strickler, Secretary; and Dr. C. Howard Witmer, Dr. V. W. Dippell, Dr. Arthur P. Mylin, C. Herbert Obreiter, Luther W. Wohlsen, and Dr. J. George Becht, ex-officio member. Committees on household, grounds, and shops were formed at this initial meeting.²

Eleven years had elapsed since the first class had graduated. The public school system of the State was expanding rapidly and undergoing many changes. What was to be the ultimate goal of Stevens Trade School? The new Superintendent was faced with the problem of finding ways and means of expanding the services of the School to the State. Furthermore, after more than fourteen years of usage, the

physical plant of the School was in need of repairs and refurbishment. On motion of Dr. V. W. Dippell, May 5, 1924, a committee of Trustees was authorized to devise ways and means for the advancement of the School. Later in the same month, Dr. F. T. Struck from the State Department of Public Instruction informally called for a survey in which he suggested: *first*, a larger enrollment; *second*, the admission of day pupils; and *third*, the inauguration of regional entrance examinations by County Superintendents. The Board decided to have 5,000 pamphlets printed and distributed throughout the State, bringing to the people a knowledge of the services of the School. Furthermore, a new budget, on the basis of seventy students, was worked out for the next two years. But later the same year, in November, 1924, Superintendent Bourne was called to Harrisburg and requested to reduce the budget to \$115,000 for the next biennium. The School was in a dilemma. With an average enrollment of but fifty students since its inception, the School's per capita cost had increased from \$531 in 1911 to over \$800 by 1926.

A policy of rigid economy was decided upon by the Superintendent. With the aid of the students and instructors, work on many necessary repairs was begun. By June, 1925, a lot of pointing up had been done, the brick guards to steps leading from the west entrance of the Main Building had been rebuilt; chandeliers in cottage rooms had been rewired and altered; changes were made in the steam lines and eventually a tunnel was constructed to carry these lines; walls and woodwork were painted and varnished; floors were sanded and varnished; and the lavatories were renovated. On August 26, 1925, Governor Pinchot visited the School on a tour of inspection and expressed satisfaction with its work. Repairs continued. In order to reach defective

boiler tubes, a portion of brick wall had to be torn out. The inside brick work of the fire box was relined and new baffle brick put in. By May, 1927, renovation of the Cottages was complete and the Superintendent commended the boys for a fine "detail" job. Window frames of all the buildings were caulked to economize on coal, and a root cellar was built so that fresh garden produce from the School farm could be kept over the winter months.³

Careful records of the School farm were kept so that increasing profits could be derived from this part of the institution. The annual production of vegetables was valued at more than \$2,000 and the kitchen help canned most of this crop for winter consumption. The farm also supplied the School with poultry products. The farmer and his family lived in the upper floors of the Utility Building (now the Recreation Center). The lower floor was a barn where two mules were kept.⁴

As of June 30, 1925, the Veteran Student training program ceased to operate since only two such students remained. In spite of this setback and the failure to get a larger State appropriation, the Superintendent remained optimistic. In May, 1927, he reported to the Board:

Money that was left over and above our running expenses has been expended for very much needed equipment and supplies which puts us on a very fair working basis at the present time. Our accounts to the State have been balanced to the penny of our appropriation.⁵

With an enrollment of fifty boys, the School during this period required the services of seven instructors, two matrons, three kitchen employees, a laundress, and four other employees in addition to the Superintendent and one office clerk. Dr. H. C. Kinzer of Lancaster served as the School's physician for an extremely nominal fee.⁶

During 1927, Dr. John A. H. Keith, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Mr. Arthur P. Townsend, Budget Secretary, paid a visit to the School and held a conference with the Board for the purpose of determining what could be done in the way of improvement and expansion of the institution. In January, 1928, the following letter from Dr. Keith was received by the Board:

Referring to my memorandum of Oct. 10, relative to repairs at the Thaddeus Stevens School, will say that I have taken the matter up with Gov. Fisher and Mr. Townsend and they see no way to carry forward the improvements ordered under the current biennium.

The School with its appropriation of \$85,000 has no money for repairs. Their teachers are underpaid and it is a wonder to me that they can keep anybody for the salaries that they pay. With only fifty boys the unit cost is high but that is the price somebody must pay for a small institution.

I might add that everything looks favorable for securing enough money from the next General Assembly to clean the matter right out and any plans and specifications that can be prepared before the meeting of the General Assembly for the various items of repair contemplated will facilitate the early completion of the various projects.⁷

When P. E. Slaymaker died in 1928, he had in his possession the funds of the Thaddeus Stevens Memorial Association, amounting to \$23,844.65. This same year the Slaymaker estate agreed that the Stevens Orphans' Home Board should hold the funds of the Memorial Association in trust and invest the same.⁸

In 1927, thirty-two boys came to the School to take the entrance examinations; twelve boys living beyond a radius of 60 miles were examined by county superintendents. Of this group, eighteen were admitted, thus keeping the capac-

ity enrollment at fifty students. A minimum entrance age of sixteen was adopted in 1928; also a maximum entrance age of eighteen was set. The order of preference in admitting boys was full orphans, father dead, mother dead, other deserving boys. Alternates were always chosen by the Board to be placed on file in case of vacancies. Entrance examinations were based upon completion of the sixth year of public school work, but the trend was toward requiring the completion of ninth grade work. Pressure to increase the entrance requirements was coming from graduates who needed credits in order to enter the State's institutions of higher learning.⁹

In 1927, the regular three-year trade training program recognized three classes of students: freshmen, juniors, and seniors. The first two groups spent a total of 43 hours per week divided into 23 hours of shop, 6 hours of related drawing, and 14 hours of related and non-related academic work. The seniors had a 43-hour week with only 4 hours devoted to academic work. The trade courses continued to be carpentry, bricklaying, electrical work, machine shop practice, and pattern making. Mathematics and science were classed as related subjects. Wherever possible, the instruction in English, history, and other nonvocational subjects was correlated with the work given by the shop teachers. The aim of the School was to graduate clean, honest, upright, moral men, "who can take their proper place in any community as worthy citizens and as competent mechanics."¹⁰

Several staff changes occurred during this period. The vacancy created in the pattern making department when Mr. Bourne became Superintendent in 1923 was filled by B. Frank Sawyer, Lancaster. In 1924, James Smithgall, '16, took Mr. Brook's post as carpentry instructor. Lloyd Kline,

academic instructor, resigned in 1926 to enter business; his place was taken by A. Givin Canan who remained one year; then this post was filled by James H. Hartzell, of Harrisburg, a graduate of Gettysburg College in 1924, who came to Stevens Trade School in September, 1927, after teaching three years in the high school at West Newton, Pa. James G. Daggett, who had taken Roland Sener's place as brick-laying instructor in 1925, resigned in January, 1928, to accept a similar position at the new Patton Trade School, Elizabethtown, Pa. The bricklaying post was then taken by J. Landis Denlinger, '17. Edgar L. Long, '14, left the drafting department in 1928 to accept a similar position at the Reynolds Junior High School, Lancaster. His place was taken by Theodore J. Hirsch, '14, a pattern maker by trade. The year 1928 also brought the resignation of Mrs. Margaret J. Urban, matron who was affectionately known as "Mother Urban" to many alumni. Another matron, Miss Martha Rudy, resigned in 1925 and her place was filled by Mrs. Mary E. Brenner, who remained at the School until her retirement in 1943. Mrs. Theresa Metzger entered the School's employ as a matron in 1930.

In a small school of this character, all staff members become well known to each other and it is noteworthy to recall that in 1925, when Lewis S. Murr, faithful caretaker of the School from its foundation, passed away, he was buried from the School chapel with impressive services.

One change was made in the Board in 1927, when Mrs. Marian B. Appel was appointed a Trustee in place of Joseph S. Strickler who declined reappointment. Mrs. Appel was the first woman ever appointed to the Board.¹¹

Superintendent Bourne was interested in more student participation in the life and operation of the School. He began carrying out his views by placing the supervision of

the daily chapel exercises in the hands of the students, under his guidance. He also started a class of physical exercises of 15 minutes duration after the daily religious exercises that ended at 8:00 o'clock in the morning. Then, in 1925, a student council was organized. Concerning this student government organization, Superintendent Bourne said, "While not perfect in all its details, the new student governing body is doing good work, and I hope in time it will give the desired results."¹²

Although these liberal educational policies were begun, the discipline of the School followed the pattern laid down in earlier years. Smoking in the buildings or on the grounds meant suspension until the next Board meeting. Drinking, or having an average grade below 70 per cent for three consecutive months brought expulsion by the Board. Mr. Bourne decided in 1926 to erect two brick pillars with lights atop at the driveway leading to the rear of the Main Building and to the Cottages and Shop Building. Automobiles were getting the habit of using this roadway to park and create a disturbance. From these posts, Mr. Bourne had a heavy chain stretched across the roadway each day at sundown. Mr. Bourne stated, "We found the cost of a chain much cheaper than gates." But the students took delight in "stealing" this chain, much to the chagrin of the Superintendent.¹³

Superintendent Bourne's administration was not given over entirely to matters of money, repairs, methods of operation and discipline. A building program got under way in the Spring of 1930 when ground was broken for a new dormitory that could accommodate 80 boys if two double-decker beds were installed in each room. This was the first dormitory built since the original buildings were erected. The location and architectural appearance of this building

conformed to all existing structures on the campus. It was given the simple name of "Cottage C."

Commencements of this period continued a traditional part of the life of the School, but with one important change that occurred in 1930. That year the date for graduation was moved from the third Friday of March to the third Friday of June. From that time on, the school year terminated with commencement, instead of ending July 15. Furthermore, new classes were now admitted in September instead of April 1. The original date was set to give the building tradesmen a better opportunity for jobs when the spring building operations began. But, by 1930, this was no longer an important factor. In addition, a candidate for admission could now complete his last full year of training in public or private school before entering Stevens.

Up to 1926 there were no special awards made at commencement time. In that year, Mrs. Frank B. McClain expressed a desire to give a medal or prize of some sort to perpetuate the name of her deceased husband in connection with the School. The Board accepted her offer and for quite a few years the outstanding student in each shop received a cash award.¹⁴

Typical of the commencements of this period was the sixteenth which was held Friday, March 30, 1928, at 2:30 o'clock in the School Auditorium. Dr. J. A. Haas of Muhlenberg College was the guest speaker for the occasion. The graduating class was permitted to sit on the platform with the Board and distinguished guests for the first time. Another custom of the period was to hold the Baccalaureate service in a Lancaster church on the Sunday evening preceding Commencement. In 1928, this service was held in St. James Episcopal Church with the Rev. Dr. Clifford Twombly preaching the Baccalaureate sermon to the entire

student body and faculty. A reception for everyone was held after the service in the parish house of the Church.¹⁵

In 1926 the Lions Club of Lancaster made it possible for the entire student body and faculty to visit the Sesquicentennial then being held in Philadelphia. This pleasant experience possibly inaugurated the custom that continued many years of taking the entire school on annual trips that included, during this period, the Philadelphia Navy Yard, the Baldwin Locomotive Works, the Longwood Gardens of the DuPont estate, Gettysburg Battlefield, the Capitol at Harrisburg, and the new Conowingo Dam. Friends of the School provided transportation for these trips.

It was also the custom then for the Faculty and Superintendent to attend the Annual State Vocational Conference such as the one held at Eagles Mere in 1931. Those attending were reimbursed out of a Reserve Fund.

On July 30, 1927, Superintendent Bourne went to Caledonia State Park where he spoke at the unveiling of a marker at a rebuilt iron furnace that had been part of Thaddeus Stevens iron-making interests in that part of Pennsylvania.¹⁶

The School always stood ready to repay in a suitable manner for favors extended to it by community groups. During June and July, 1925, the bulk of the student body went to Camp Shand to help with needed repairs. Edwin Searles, head of Lancaster Young Men's Christian Association that sponsored the camp, reported, "The boys are doing very well at our summer camp." B. Frank Sawyer, of the pattern making department, was in personal charge of the group at Camp Shand, then located deep in the mountains of northern Lebanon County.¹⁷

The School had a display of work at the Annual Exhibit of The Pennsylvania State University, August 10-11, 1925, and following the request of Dr. Francis B. Haas, State

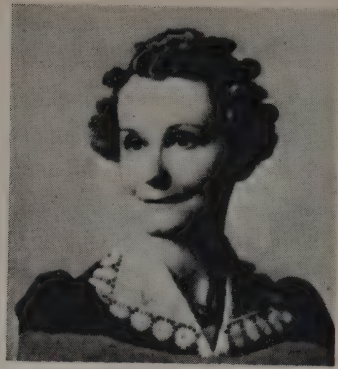


William A. Bourne
Superintendent, 1923-1933



Mrs. Mary E. Brenner

1925-1946



Mrs. Theresa Metzger

1930-



Mrs. Mary E. Longenecker

1937-1943



Dormitory D, 1948

THREE LATER HOUSEMOTHERS AND A NEW DORMITORY



West Gateway After Heavy Snowfall

A familiar landmark since all traffic to the central campus area must pass through this entrance. The lion-headed motifs on the brick pillars once held heavy chains.

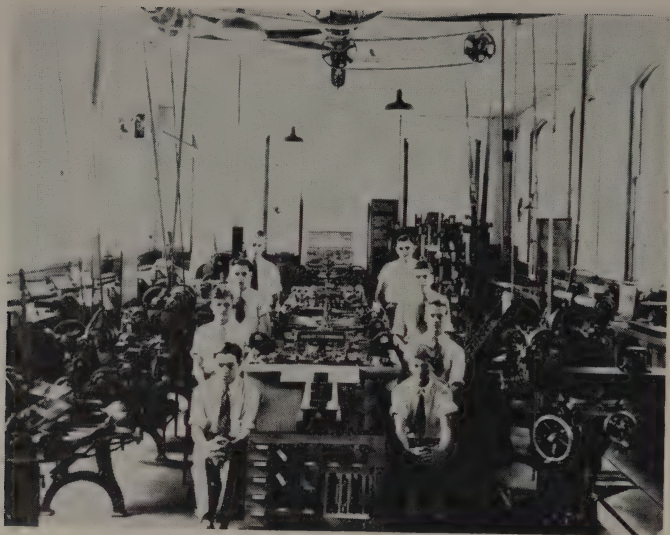
(Snapshot taken by the author after unusually heavy snowfall in early November, 1953)



Main Driveway In Early Spring

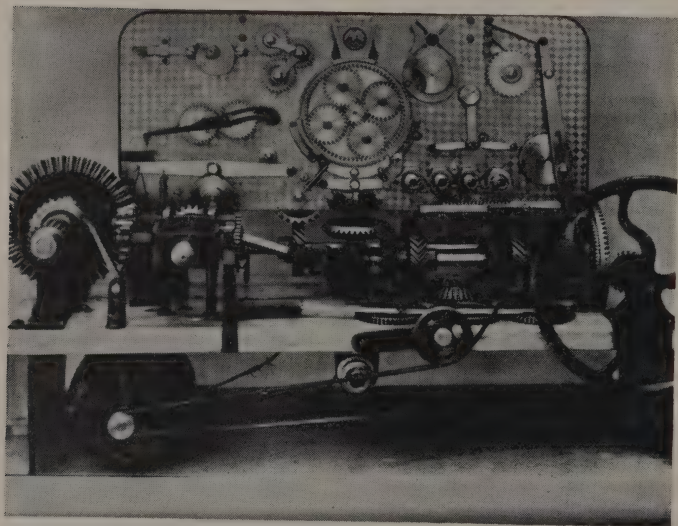
Elms lining the front driveway, planted by the first students, have added dignity to the campus for many years. The quiet of this area is often broken only by the soft sounds of the bell atop the nearby County Home.

CAMPUS SCENES IN SEASONAL MOODS



Interior of Machine Department, 1935

Graduating Machinists Are Shown Grouped Around
Commencement Display



Visual Aid Illustrating Gearing and Motion

This Project Was Used For Exhibition Purposes
On Numerous Occasions

THE MACHINE DEPARTMENT AND ITS WORK
DURING THE THIRTIES

Superintendent of Public Instruction, a log school house was built and exhibited in Philadelphia during the Sesquicentennial. The students constructed a steamboat of wall-board for a local Sesquicentennial celebration held the same year and twelve of the boys carried this model in the pageant.¹⁸

In May, 1924, on motion of Dr. C. Howard Witmer, the Board agreed to hold memorial services at the grave of Thaddeus Stevens with the School participating. Originally planned for the evening preceding Memorial Day, inclement weather forced postponement until May 30. A junior, Frank Hennessy, delivered the Memorial Address that was a credit to him and the School. The boys placed a large spray of flowers on Stevens' grave, located in Shreiners' Cemetery, Lancaster. Thus, another Stevens tradition was born.¹⁹

The School was the recipient of several additional items belonging to Stevens. In September, 1925, a mahogany table of Stevens' was presented by Mrs. Elizabeth Koser, of Harrisburg; and on the same date Miss Clara Hiemenz, Lancaster, presented a special shaped shoe last of Stevens'. About May, 1926, members of the Alumni Association presented a large framed photograph of the late Superintendent Mellor that was accepted by President Keller on behalf of the Trustees. In 1927, Mrs. Frank B. McClain presented "100 volumes of very good books to the School library."²⁰ From time to time the Lancaster Brick Company, through Mr. Luther Wohlsen, presented quantities of bricks to the School—on one occasion, in 1925, 10,000 were received, together with 15 volumes of *Practical Bricklaying* and a kit of tools for each student graduating from the bricklaying department.²¹

After serving ten years as head of the School, 1923-1933, Superintendent Bourne announced his retirement from the institution as of September 1, 1933. He had celebrated his

sixty-second birthday in May of that year. Upon leaving the School, Mr. Bourne said:

Ever since I came to Lancaster, and until the last minute of my service in the School, it has been my ambition to see it grow to be one of the most prominent schools of its kind in the State. I still do not believe it is a lost issue and I think that with a more liberal attitude toward vocational training in Harrisburg, the school will gain real importance in the State's educational system. Right now the school is in better condition than it ever was before. It is equipped, now that the new cottage is finished, to accommodate at least 80 boys without housing a single one of them in the main building. This is the greatest capacity it has ever enjoyed in its entire existence.

As in every other year since I became the Superintendent of the School, there is a waiting list of about 75 boys eager to be examined for admission into the institution. At best, we could never accept more than 16 or 17, and this year there may be no new class entering.²²

One of the retired Superintendent's greatest struggles since he had entered the School had been to elevate it to a point where credits earned by the students could be applied toward a college education if the students found means of continuing. A great portion of the work in this direction had been accomplished and it appeared that within another year or so the goal would be attained.

"Only a few wrinkles were left to be ironed out to make ours an accredited school," Mr. Bourne said, "but the big crash came along. With school money cut in Harrisburg our plans were balked just when success appeared certain. I do think students of the school should be able to continue if they can find the means, and acquire their college degrees if at all possible. My successor should make this one of his first objectives."²³

Superintendent Bourne was a stern disciplinarian of the old school, but underneath he was jovial and good-natured.

With an invalid wife, his home life on the campus was necessarily quiet, but his thoughtfulness of others was shown in several ways. He began the custom of holding annual dinner parties for the faculty and at these affairs he was the center of interest. Another delight of his was to fill his automobile, on a Saturday afternoon, with employees who lived at the School and take them for a pleasant drive into the surrounding countryside. Faced with a budget dilemma at a time when the educational standards of the State were being raised, he met the crisis by a policy of strict economy that characterized his administration. His efforts to standardize the curriculum were also noteworthy. He brought the School through a crisis in its history, and at the same time promoted a fine cooperative spirit between the School and community groups by sponsoring educational trips.

5

Growth of the School During the Depression

WILLIAM A. BROCK, '13, was installed Superintendent of the Trade School on September 1, 1933, succeeding Superintendent Bourne whose resignation became effective on that date. The appointment was announced by Dr. James N. Rule, Superintendent of Public Instruction, through Dr. Arthur P. Mylin, Lancaster County Superintendent of Schools and a Trustee of the School.

Lancaster newspapers commented:

The new Trade School executive has had both administrative and teaching experience to fit him for the position he will assume. A native Lancastrian, he studied pattern making at Stevens Trade School and completed his course in 1913 with the first class to be graduated from the institution.¹

In 1917, he was graduated from Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, in the preparatory engineering course, later taking extension work at various colleges. In 1931, he was awarded his B. S. degree in vocational education at The Pennsylvania State University. For several years Superintendent Brock was employed as a pattern maker and draftsman by the General Electric Company of Erie and subsequently held similar positions with other industrial concerns.

He taught industrial arts in the public schools of Trenton and Bayonne, N. J., and at the Boys' High School of Lancaster before coming to Stevens. His previous administrative experiences included that of night school principal, president of the Bayonne Teachers' Association, president of the Lancaster County Vocational Association and president of the Stevens Trade School Alumni Association.² Thus, with a rich background of experience, Superintendent Brock ushered in the modern era for the School with the hearty cooperation of the faculty.

Mr. and Mrs. Brock and their three teen-age daughters, with their pet collie, "Caesar", added a new note in happy family living to the campus of Stevens Trade School. With their musical abilities the members of the family were always ready to participate in the activities of the School's music groups.

Despite the financial difficulties of these years, the School was able to improve its standards, assist the national relief program, and at the same time develop its extracurricular activities. Even hard times were unable to dampen the enthusiasm for a number of special ceremonies.

The severe financial depression throughout the Nation brought lower appropriations. By bringing Federal students to the campus, the financial burden on the School was somewhat eased. The Stevens Orphans' Home Board helped by making an annual financial payment to the School. Nevertheless, during 1935, it became necessary to abandon two time-honored trades, pattern making and bricklaying. In 1936, the enrollment was 55 regular students and 21 Federal.

During the year 1934 the academic department of the School was fully accredited as a Senior High School by the State Department of Public Instruction at Harrisburg. As a result of this recognition, the School library was changed completely. Miss Helen Ganser and her class of library students from nearby Millersville State Teachers College moved into the library to do a thorough job of recataloguing under the Dewey Decimal System. New equipment and reading material were added to the library.³

A course in "Sportsmanlike Driving", prepared by the American Automobile Association, was adopted at the School in September, 1936, with Theodore J. Hirsch the instructor in charge.⁴

Class work at Stevens was greatly stimulated by these progressive changes. There were also some significant staff changes. In September, 1933, John C. Stauffer, '24, became both coach and instructor of Machine Shop Practice. The latter position became vacant when Enos H. Kreider, who had been with the School since its founding days, resigned. Mr. Kreider left the School in order to devote full time to United States Patent Office drawing work, an activity which he has followed down to the present time.⁵

While the depression in some ways retarded normal activities, in other ways it brought new responsibilities and

opportunities. An important Federal project at the School got under way in 1934.

Serving as the testing ground for a new Federal educational experiment, the Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School gave examinations on November 11-12, 1934, to forty-three homeless boys drawn from Federal camps for transient boys throughout Pennsylvania to determine which ones could be admitted to classes at the School. Thirty-seven boys who passed the general intelligence, achievement, personality, and mechanical aptitude tests were admitted to the classes in the Institution.

Superintendent Brock met each of the boys at individual conferences when the school courses for each was planned according to his desires and inherent ability. The boys were to earn part of their keep through work on the beautification and upkeep of the school property. The remainder of their expenses was paid by the National Youth Administration and the Division of the Homeless and Transients but the project was later centralized under the Works Progress Administration. The majority of the boys came from Camp Elliot near Coudersport, Pa. Others came from Camp Tobyhanna, near Stroudsburg, and from City Transient Centers at Harrisburg and Philadelphia.

Maurice Minnick, Federal supervisor of this educational program, lived at the School and served as coordinator and guidance counselor for the new students.⁶

A State project began on March 8, 1937, when the School made arrangements with the Rehabilitation program of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry to train disabled industrial workers. None of these special day students was to be over twenty years of age at entrance, and not more than ten students were to be accepted by the School the first year.⁷ These two projects, one Federal and one State,

represented a phase of developments growing out of the depression.

Another development was the elimination of fire hazards at the School, a project which was begun on January 7, 1936. There were to be fire escapes from the carpentry and pattern shops, fire towers in A and B cottages, stair towers at each end of the Main Building, and additional exits from the auditorium. The center stairs in the Main Building were to be changed and the ceiling of the boiler house was to be made fireproof. The plans were drawn by the boys under the supervision of Messrs. Smithgall, Leonard, and Hirsch. The approximate length of time for completion was five months and the estimated costs about \$30,000 with the WPA furnishing the labor and the State furnishing the material.⁸

The final development growing out of the depression was the construction of a new athletic field during 1934-1935. This field was constructed with labor financed through Federal funds. The County Commissioners granted the privileges of quarrying stone for the retaining walls and track. The City Commissioners furnished the 5,500 granite stones used as retainers around the track, and the A. B. Hess estate granted the use of a five-ton truck while the project was being completed.

Plans for the project were drawn by John C. Stauffer, '24. James Smithgall, '16, designed the grandstand and served as engineer for the work, and William Flood was area RWD administrator while the field was being constructed.⁹ A feature of the construction work is a "dry stone" retaining wall which is built along two sides of the field. At the southwest corner of the field, the wall rises to a height of 14 feet and is built about 10 feet into the ground to bed rock. At this corner the wall is 8 feet wide at the base, tapering to 2 feet at the top. A cement coping around the top of the 865

foot wall was constructed by the students. Near the top of the wall at this corner is the date stone, "1934", which was molded and cast of cement by the students. Each of the three entrances to the field bears a cut Indiana limestone block with the inscription, "Stevens Field." The students also built the French drainage system and erected the wire fence that surrounds the field. The completed field has a regulation size gridiron encircled by a quarter mile cinder track.

During the Brock administration there was a marked increase in the extracurricular activities of the students. The Student Council was reactivated during 1934 with J. Landis Denlinger, instructor in bricklaying, as adviser.

During the same year, the first School paper was begun in modest fashion. Following a suggestion made by their academic instructor, James H. Hartzell, members of the Class of 1936 pitched in to make a reality out of a long-cherished dream. The first issue of this publication appeared in November, 1934, and bore the name, *Blue and Gold*, possibly for the class colors. All succeeding issues down to 1947 were called, *The Maroon and Steel*, the School's colors.¹⁰

A literary society was formed in 1934 with plans to meet each Friday evening. Before this one-time integral part of American school life died a natural death at Stevens, several interesting meetings were held. On one occasion Col. Daniel B. Strickler addressed the students on "Taking a Personal Inventory." A musical program that included vocal and instrumental solos, duets, and quartettes, as well as orchestral selections, added to the evening's pleasure. Participating students included: Merle Jones, Donald Hassinger, Samuel Wright, Frederick Weisbach, and Arthur Shulenberger.¹¹

Each school year of this period was high-lighted by two dramatic productions: a minstrel show before the Christmas

Holidays and a class play in the late winter season. The Athletic Association sponsored the minstrel show in 1934 under the direction of B. Frank Sawyer, pattern making instructor. He was assisted by James H. Hartzell, music director. The proceeds were used to equip the school basketball team.

A glee club and an orchestra were activated during this period. The orchestra played regularly for Assembly programs as well as for plays and entertainments. The Misses Elizabeth, Eleanor, and Mary Brock, as well as Superintendent and Mrs. Brock, contributed their talents to the success of these musical groups by active participation.¹²

Throughout the depression years the School continued to celebrate even with more than the usual enthusiasm a number of special occasions which drew numbers of alumni and townspeople to the campus. The alumni were especially interested in certain social functions that were inaugurated: card parties, homecomings, and football banquets.

On November 10, 1933, the alumni sponsored a big benefit card party and dance in order to establish a permanent fund for the Annual Alumni Commencement Award that was first given in June, 1933.

One week after the card party there was an Alumni Homecoming celebration with attention focused on the football game between Stevens and Patton Trade. Both schools were then members of the Triangular Conference that included Williamson Trade. The game, played on Lancaster Catholic High School's field, brought a 7-0 victory for Stevens. In the evening the alumni held a banquet in honor of the 1934 football squad, honoring Captain "Jim" Nissley, Coach "Pete" Stauffer, and stellar guard, "Joe" Chalala.¹³

Traditional commencements continued to be bright spots during this period of the "Great Depression." The

third Friday in June, a date set during the preceding superintendency, became the traditional time for donning caps and gowns. Each year an outstanding speaker was invited to deliver the principal address. Typical speakers during the early Thirties were Dr. H. M. J. Klein, Franklin and Marshall College; Hon. Guy K. Bard, Denver, Pa., Special Assistant to the United States Attorney-General; Dr. Leroy A. King, Professor of Educational Administration, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; and Dr. A. S. Beshore, Director of the Bureau of Rehabilitation, Harrisburg.

Dr. V. W. Dippell, a Trustee, presided at the commencement exercises, June 21, 1935, and presented the diplomas to the fifteen graduates. Dr. Leroy King, of the University of Pennsylvania, was the principal speaker. Student speakers were Keith Hassinger, of Northumberland, valedictorian; Thomas Cence, Harrisburg, salutatorian. Highest scholastic honors went to Eugene Todd, of Christiana. The Mantle oration was given by Samuel Wright, president of the graduating class; the response was given by Harold McCurdy, president of the junior class. Theodore Childs, President of the Alumni Association, presented the annual award to Thomas Cence. Two members of the graduating class, Keith Hassinger and Samuel Wright, played an instrumental duet. Instead of wearing the traditional caps and gowns, this class wore white linen suits. The shops, drafting room, class rooms, Stevens museum room (set up in the Main Building during 1934), and the cottages were open to visitors throughout the afternoon.¹⁴

The School experienced three unique ceremonies during this era: the One Hundredth Anniversary of Thaddeus Stevens' defense of the free school system; the dedication of the Athletic Field, and the first radio program broadcast over a local station.

Stevens Trade School joined in the state-wide observance of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the delivery of Thaddeus Stevens' memorable address that saved the Free School Law of 1834. On April 11, 1935, appropriate exercises were held at the School with the Hon. H. Frank Eshelman, prominent Lancaster attorney, delivering the Anniversary Address. A student, Joseph Chalala, thrilled the audience with his delivery of Stevens' famous speech.

The second outstanding ceremony of this period was the dedication of the new Athletic Field, October 12, 1935. Before the Stevens-Williamson football game was under way, the Field was formally presented to the School by William Flood, RWD area administrator. Harry J. Stumpf, a Trustee, accepted on behalf of the School.

Between halves of the game which followed the dedication ceremony, Otto Messner, Past State Commander of the American Legion presented the School with a flag and flag-pole in behalf of the local post in recognition of the services of the students and faculty in the construction of the 40 & 8 engine and box car that had won many prizes at Legion conventions. This presentation was accepted by Joseph Chalala, President of the Athletic Association. The American Legion Drum and Bugle Corps furnished music for the occasion. This historic event will long be remembered in the annals of the School.¹⁵

The final special occasion of this era was the Stevens Trade School broadcast presented over station WGAL in Lancaster in April, 1936. A quartette from the School opened the program with their rendition of the School Song. The School orchestra under James H. Hartzell then played several selections. The feature of the program was an interview between Maurice Minnick, Coordinator of the Federal students on the campus, and Superintendent Brock on "School Facts

and Problems." An orchestral arrangement of the School Song concluded the program.¹⁶

The tragic death of Raymond Walter, Class of 1937, who was accidentally killed during a target practice along the Conestoga River, and the unexpected and untimely death of Miss Anna Witmer, secretary to several of the superintendents, on February 21, 1936, brought notes of sadness to the campus during this period.¹⁷

Mr. Sawyer, pattern making instructor and coach of numerous class plays and minstrel shows, left the School in 1935 when his department was officially closed. The remaining senior pattern makers were instructed by Mr. Hirsch until they graduated in 1937. Mr. Denlinger, instructor of bricklaying, also left the School in 1935 when this trade was discontinued. The few boys then taking bricklaying were transferred to other departments.

Dr. Horace C. Kinzer, the School's physician since 1911, was replaced by Dr. Gregory Chadman in 1936.

The new Board of Trustees that met September 14, 1936, reflected the changing domestic picture. A communication read at the meeting said: "Governor George H. Earle has appointed the following to the Board of Trustees—W. S. Sullivan, Harry J. Stumpf, Dr. Charles W. Ursprung, Reverend W. R. Knerr, Albert H. Fritz, Theodore R. Schwalm, H. Nelson Albright, and Mrs. Ruth Grigg Horting."¹⁸

The members of the Stevens Orphans' Home Board in 1937 were: Hon. Oliver S. Schaeffer, A. C. Welchans, Walter A. Miller, Owen P. Bricker, Edwin G. Long, William S. Kinzer, Sumner V. Hosterman, Esq., Byrt W. Fisher, and George W. Griest.¹⁹

In the midst of a promising administration at Stevens, Superintendent Brock decided to accept the offer of a new position. Early in 1937, he was elected by the Lancaster

School Board as Director of Vocational Education in the Public Schools. When he assumed his new duties, May 1, 1937, the School newspaper commented: "We are truly sorry to see Superintendent Brock leave, for under his administration the school has made many forward strides. He has everyone's good wishes regarding his success in his new position."²⁰

Superintendent Brock had the honor of being not only a member of the first graduating class at Stevens, but of being the first alumnus to head the Institution. A man of tireless energy, he threw himself wholeheartedly into his work and had the satisfaction of seeing the School progress during trying times. Having been on the campus as a student himself, he saw life at Stevens from the student's viewpoint. Thus, he endeared himself to the graduates of his day.



William A. Brock
Superintendent, 1933-1937



40 & 8 Engine and Boxcar
Built by Students, 1934

Memorial Gateways

STEVENS AVENUE, 1934



MAIN ENTRANCE

Bronze plaques on central
pillars were added by the
class of 1927.



PROJECTS OF THE MIDDLE YEARS—40 & 8 ENGINE AND BOXCAR;
MEMORIAL GATEWAYS



Walter M. Arnold

Superintendent, 1937-1941



JOURNALISM, 1940

"The Maroon and Steel" Staff

(Left to right)—*Seated*: Earl Ellenberger, Russell Galen, Clarence Swift, Robert Shaeffer, Joseph Stock, Roy Spece, Nelson Phillips, and Robert Merrey. *Standing*: Ward Douglass, William Houck, James Brown, Kenneth Saeger, Herbert Wolf, Joseph Baxley, and James H. Hartzell, faculty adviser.

6



The School Continues To Grow

WALTER M. ARNOLD, instructor in the vocational department of the Lancaster Boys' High School became administrative head of Stevens Trade School, April 12, 1937. A vocational graduate of Liberty High School, Bethlehem, he worked several years as a journeyman machinist before studying vocational industrial education at The Pennsylvania State University, where he received an M. Ed. degree in 1935. At Lancaster High School Mr. Arnold also served as assistant coach of football, basketball, and track.¹

Like his predecessor, the new superintendent brought with him a vivacious family comprising his wife and three small children, Phil, Marilyn, and Jean. Mrs. Arnold assisted her husband with the School's household maintenance and health service.²

Favored with an increase of the State's biennial appropriation from \$55,000 to \$95,000, the School opened the new term in September, 1937, with an enrollment of 102 boys, the largest in its history. Thirty counties of Pennsylvania were represented by this increased student body.³

Superintendent Arnold operated the School on what is known as an alternating vocational educational program. Briefly the plan consisted of alternating two weeks of class attendance with two weeks of shop work. Each of the classes, freshman, junior, senior, was divided into two groups, A and B, which alternated between school and work every two weeks. This program also stressed more correlation between classroom instruction and the trade program.⁴

Due to the inauguration of the new daily class and shop schedule that terminated all instruction at 4:00 p.m., extra-curricular activities were given a boost. It became possible to practice football and other athletics before dinner instead of later. This heightened the spirit of the teams. Under the flood lights of other years, practice was hampered by poor visibility.⁵

Also, the academic instruction staff was increased. Formerly this training was presented by one instructor; now this work was divided with one teacher having English and social study instruction, the other teacher having mathematics and science. Later, in this administration, a complete program of health and physical education was introduced. These changes brought to the campus two new instructors, Wayne V. Strasbaugh in 1937, as teacher of mathematics

and science, and Frank Sills, in 1938, as teacher of health and physical education. Mr. Strasbaugh was also director of music, and later served as an assistant coach in the physical education department.⁶

By 1938, the senior class had completed the Sportsman-like Driving Course sponsored by the American Automobile Association. Road practice was given by patrolmen of the Pennsylvania Motor Police, using the dual control car furnished by the A.A.A. Dean Gable, of the Lancaster Automobile Club, arranged the details of the course. The A.A.A. issued two kinds of certificates, one for classroom work only, and one for road practice and classroom work. Nine of the seniors received operator's licenses.⁷

Clubs such as the Future Craftsmen of America, First Aid, Vocational Guidance, Model Aircraft Building, Camera, Literary, Dramatics and Press were formed. The schedule change gave the School an opportunity to create a band and to further the work of the orchestra and glee club.⁸

Each boy upon entering the School was presented with a thirty-eight page mimeographed handbook of the School, the work of the new Superintendent and Student Council. Every phase of activity pertaining to the School was included. Approximately sixty items were indexed in it. In issuing this handbook, Mr. Arnold said to the students:

Rules and regulations contained in this book are not written for the sake of having rules, but rather to serve the best interest of everyone in the School. No better pledge can you make to yourself than one fashioned after the old Athenian Oath.⁹

Superintendent Arnold was fortunate in having dormitory housemothers who could help the boys live their school days so that they would be a refreshing memory in later years. The appointment of Mrs. Mary E. Longenecker, Lititz, as a housemother in February, 1937, aided the new

Superintendent greatly in this policy of creating a homelike atmosphere. Mrs. Longenecker, a widow and a retired public school teacher, had two grown sons. She had been identified with the Loysville Lutheran Boys' School before coming to Lancaster. At Stevens, she did outstanding work producing religious dramas at Christmas and Easter, and directed the senior class play, "Breezy Money," in May, 1938.¹⁰

Superintendent Arnold's cooperative program had changed the daily life at Stevens. With the curriculum changes had come more student activities. The faculty could no longer take care of all special activity groups and house-mothers like Mrs. Longenecker assisted with their skills. The new administration not only changed the school program, but made physical improvements that changed the outward appearance of the School.

In an endeavor to eliminate the institutional aspects of the "mess-hall," the dining room was completely renovated. This was made possible through the cooperation of the students and the aid of the women of the WPA sewing project in Lancaster.

The long tables, at which twelve boys sat, were cut in half and rebuilt to accommodate eight boys at each. These tables were graced with small pieces of pottery containing ferns. Pleated curtains, of a pull-back type, in homespun yellow and orange, added to the beauty and atmosphere of the dining room.

Forty freshmen were divided into five teams of eight waiters each, so that each team served for a period of seven weeks. Waiters' jackets and caps, inscribed with a maroon S.T.S. monogram, were worn by the boys.

Responsibility for the supervision of the new dining room was placed on the senior boys. A senior sat at the head of each table.¹¹

The most important physical change of this period came February 4, 1938, when ground was broken for the new Recreation Building to be erected east of the new Athletic Field. The first spadeful of earth was turned over by Theodore Schwalm, secretary of the Board of Trustees. On this occasion Mrs. Ruth Grigg Horting, Lancaster City Representative in the General Assembly and a former member of the Board of Trustees, was the first speaker. She was followed by Dr. James A. Newpher, Director of the Bureau of Professional Licensing of the State Department of Public Instruction. Following these speakers was Arnold F. Fink, Director of Physical Education of the City Public Schools. Austin E. McCullough, a member of the General State Authority from Lancaster, introduced the last speaker, Joseph A. Cunningham, administrative assistant of the General State Authority and the personal representative of Governor George H. Earle. In his message he said, "I hope that the training given at the school may prepare each boy for a fuller enjoyment of the normal activities of community existence."¹² The school band, directed by Wayne V. Strasbaugh, furnished the music for the occasion.

The long-range program for a gymnasium at Stevens became a reality on January 15, 1939, when the new \$100,000 Recreation Building was dedicated at ceremonies held between the Varsity and J-V basketball games scheduled that day with Williamson Trade School. At an informal dance, held in the evening as part of the dedication ceremonies, the Williamson players were the guests of honor.¹³

As in preceding eras, special occasions played an important part in the Arnold administration. The first special event was the placing of a clock in the tower of the Main Building early in 1940. Four vacant faces high in the tower indicated that original plans called for a clock, but sufficient

funds were never available to purchase one. Through the efforts of an alumnus, then connected with the Hamilton Watch Company of Lancaster, Stevens finally got a fine timepiece. When the Lancaster firm introduced a dual control system, the huge mechanical clock that had once adorned New York's Grand Central Terminal and later graced the tower of the Hamilton Watch Company became no longer serviceable to them. Then, through the intervention of the alumnus, Stevens received the master clock. Its vast mechanism had always attracted the curious, but today it is electrically controlled. The letters "STEVENS TRADE" have taken the places of the customary numerals on the four faces. Acquisition of the clock filled a real need at the School.¹⁴

Typical of the commencements of the period was the one held on June 24, 1938. A class of thirty boys, the largest group to graduate up to that time, received diplomas at exercises held outdoors on the elm-lined central driveway leading northward from the Main Building, at 2:30 p.m. This was the first outdoor commencement ever held at Stevens. Student speakers for the occasion were John Levy, Lancaster, valedictorian, and Caesar Mello, New York, salutatorian. Alternate speakers were Charles Mateer, Belleville, and Peter LaRose, Akron, Ohio. Dr. James Newpher, Harrisburg, was the guest speaker. Sixteen members of the class were Federal students who were sponsored by the WPA for the first two years and by the NYA the last year.¹⁵

The third special occasion of this period was a smoker sponsored by Mrs. Mary E. Brenner during May, 1940. Mrs. Brenner, who was housemother (matron) to the Class of 1940, arranged for this unique affair in the new social room that had recently been set up in the basement of the Main Building. The Superintendent and his wife, who were guests

at the affair, received gifts from the graduating class: Mr. Arnold, a set of five irons and golf bag; Mrs. Arnold, a monetary gift. Mrs. Brenner was presented with a gold wrist watch by Class President, Robert C. Merrey.¹⁶

Although Thaddeus Stevens had been honored previously in various ways by the School, the first annual Founder's Day celebration in honor of his birthday was held April 4, 1939. The day started with "open house." More than 500 visitors went through the various departments. At two o'clock a special program in honor of the "Old Commoner" was held. Superintendent Arnold introduced Thomas F. Woodley, of Bangor, Pennsylvania, biographer of Thaddeus Stevens. In his address, Mr. Woodley stated:

There are many false remarks made about Stevens and it is up to us as students and Pennsylvanians to defend the ideals of our founder, to stand up to honest statements made about him and to fight against dishonest statements made against him.¹⁷

Later he said, "If we are seeking a model of absolute honesty and sincerity, we should pick out Thaddeus Stevens."¹⁸

The final special occasion of this period was the presentation ceremony of *The Stevensonian* of 1940. After a lapse of 27 years, this annual yearbook publication was revived and its appearance was of historic importance to the School. At the ceremony, Bernard Barefoot, '40, editor-in-chief, presented the first copy to Superintendent Arnold. Robert Schultz, '40, was the business manager of this book. This event concluded a series of "first occasions" that marked the Arnold era.¹⁹

A man of great ambition, Superintendent Arnold was granted a leave of absence from February to September, 1941, to serve as a special agent with the Trade and Industrial Education Department of the National Defense Program in Washington. John C. Stauffer was appointed Acting

Superintendent during Mr. Arnold's absence. Carl Croessant, an instructor in the Defense Training program that had been set up at Stevens in 1941, took Mr. Stauffer's place in the machine shop temporarily.

Superintendent Arnold, a teacher of the first order, felt that he had achieved his goal in reorganizing Stevens' educational program to conform with the best educational practices of his day. With this in mind, he accepted the offer of a new post in the Federal Bureau of Education during the summer months of 1941. With his resignation from the School, the temporary appointments of Mr. Stauffer and Mr. Croessant were made permanent by the Board.²⁰

Increased appropriations that permitted more boys to enter the School and the completion of a fine physical education building were outstanding accomplishments of Superintendent Arnold's administration. Mr. Arnold had received part of his early training at the Williamson Trade School, and came to Stevens a young man of experience who understood boys. His policies had made a definite contribution to the advancement of the School.

7

Maturity Reached Under Superintendent Stauffer

IN THE MIDST OF a vast defense program at home and with war raging in much of the world, a new administration began at the School when John C. Stauffer, Acting Superintendent since February 1, 1941, was appointed to be Superintendent of the School at the beginning of the new school term, September, 1941.

For the previous eight years Mr. Stauffer had been machine shop instructor at Stevens as well as head coach of football, basketball, and track. Graduating from Stevens in

1924 as an all-around athlete, he had entered Franklin and Marshall Academy, Lancaster. From that school he matriculated at Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, where he majored in architecture and was a member of the varsity football squad. While at Carnegie he received the Carl Schurz Fellowship Award which included six weeks' travel in Germany.

Upon his graduation, he returned to Lancaster to become assistant coach at Franklin and Marshall Academy where he remained for three years. In the fall of 1933 he was appointed to the faculty at Stevens.¹

At about the same time, Mrs. Irene Willwerth, Ephrata, became the new secretary to the Superintendent, a position held by Mrs. Gertrude Yarnall for the previous seven years. Mrs. Willwerth took a very active interest in the affairs of the School and proved a valuable help to the new administration.²

On April 23, 1941, the list of trustees for the Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School submitted by Governor Arthur H. James to the State Senate was unanimously confirmed. The appointees, for four-year terms, were: Judge Oliver S. Schaeffer and Theodore Schwalm, incumbents; William A. Brock and Miss Rebecca Griest of Lancaster; Clifford C. Aument, Quarryville; Louis B. Bond, Christiana; Claude W. Breneman, Elizabethtown; Park H. Lutz, Denver; and Calvin M. Kendig, Mountville.³

Early in 1941 an effort was made by the School to obtain an increase in State funds granted for the biennium. The original figure was for \$95,000. There had recently been a heavy demand upon the School for training more craftsmen to aid in the national defense efforts. Many requests had come in from large industrial plants in nearby cities. Because of this heavy demand, Assemblymen Norman Wood

and Baker Royer, Lancaster County co-sponsors of the School's appropriation bill, announced that they would seek the increase. The amount requested was eventually granted by the State.⁴

On February 1, 1942, the School embarked on a new undertaking—that of a 44-hour week for the shops with a proportionate increase for the classes, in order to allow the boys to meet the urgent needs of industry. An extra hour was added each day, with an additional four hours on Saturday mornings for the shops. This new schedule allowed the seniors to leave on March 27. The year was divided into three 4-month semesters which permitted the boys to graduate in two years, instead of the customary three. This schedule did not cause too many hardships among the boys who were glad to be given a chance to enter industry at an earlier date.⁵

More new students were admitted for this intensive program by the School's policy of utilizing each cottage living room for needed dormitory space. Double-decker beds were set up in each of these large rooms. Thus, a way had been found to answer industry's call for more trained young men.

Realizing the services it could render the country during its time of need, the School embarked on a dual training course which included training men for the U. S. Signal Corps and the training of the regular students.

These new men were being trained as inspectors of ordinance equipment in defense industries under the jurisdiction of the Philadelphia Depot of the U. S. Signal Corps and were eventually to work with the army in civil service capacity.

Lieutenant Lentz of the Philadelphia Depot visited the school and declared it ideal for this type of work. Benjamin Olena, Hershey, became assistant field supervisor of the

School's project as well as of a similar program in the Harrisburg Public School System.

As the Seniors graduated in March, their dormitory was available to house most of the new men, and the remainder were housed on the third floor of the Administration Building.

Men taking the U. S. Signal Corps course were less than 35 years of age and came from the local civil service district that included the metropolitan areas of New York and Philadelphia. The first group of fifty men to arrive on the campus came principally from these large cities.

This training did not conflict with the regular training of the School inasmuch as the new trainees entered classes after the regular day program was finished at 4:00 p.m. and remained until 12:30 a.m. Their shop work was done on Saturday and Sunday, so that their program would not interfere with the national defense courses being taught at the School.

In order to instruct these trainees, the School enlarged the teaching staff with new instructors taken from industry.⁶

After the closing of the regular school term on June 5, 1942, a second group of 90 Junior Engineering Aides from the Philadelphia Signal Depot entered the school. These men were given courses in electrical laboratory and theory, machine shop and theory, mechanical drawing, and related mathematics. An additional group of 60 men entered the School on June 22. These men were entered as Junior Radio Trainees and were taught only radio theory and practical experience.

The courses of both groups lasted about three months. During this time certain social events were arranged for these students. A USO benefit dance was given by 159 members of the Corps on Saturday, July 18, with music furnished

by a local orchestra. The trainees staged a variety of skits during the course of the evening.

There was a generous response from the city and county from an appeal for old radios for use in these special courses. The assortment of radios contributed were useful in the training of the men.⁷

The School reopened its air raid precautions when the term convened in September, 1942. Stevens Trade's post was in the 7th sector of the Lancaster City Air Raid Precautions System and was equipped with the necessities required for all posts. The headquarters for all the buildings was in the basement of the Main Building and was equipped with a special telephone, a cot, and first-aid instruments necessary in the event of an actual raid.⁸

A service plaque, in honor of nearly one hundred former students of Stevens Trade School, was dedicated at a ceremony held just prior to the Thanksgiving holidays, Wednesday morning, November 25, 1942. Due to inclement weather, part of the program was held in the School auditorium.

At the ceremony, Alfred C. Alspach, Assemblyman-elect of Lancaster, presided. The dedicatory address was made by Major James N. Lightner, a prominent attorney of Lancaster, who during the First World War trained the Stevens men on the campus, went with them to the Mexican Border, and later to France. The address of welcome was made by Theodore Schwalm, '26, Secretary of the Board of Trustees; the invocation and benediction were given by the Rev. W. R. Knerr, Denver, a former Trustee. Mrs. Rose Herr, Lancaster, mother of Robert Hippey, '41, then unveiled the plaque.

In addition to those participating in the program other distinguished guests included Judge Oliver S. Schaeffer, Chester M. Woolworth and Claude W. Breneman, members

of the Board of Trustees, and Leon Duckworth, representing the Lancaster Post of the American Legion.

Men from the Class of 1916, as well as enlistees from the classes then in school, who were scattered on far fronts over the entire globe, were honored. This plaque, which was built by the students under James Smithgall's supervision, was located on the terrace in front of the Main Building.⁹

Due to the urgent need for men in war industry, commencement exercises for June, 1942, were moved up to Friday, March 27. During the years 1943-1945, several "war-time" commencements were held. They were evening affairs, preceded by a Baccalaureate service in the afternoon.

In its article on the Stevens graduation of 1943, a local paper said:

The first class to complete training under the accelerated war-time program at Stevens Industrial School was graduated September 28, 1943. Of the thirty-one members of the class who began the school year in September 1942, only seven remained to be graduated, and all of the others were in service with the armed forces. Two of the members, who were called when they were within one semester of completing their work, were granted diplomas in absentia.

The Hon. William S. Livengood, Jr., State Secretary of Internal Affairs, delivered the commencement address at 8:00 p.m.

Under normal conditions the class would have graduated in June 1944. In the accelerated program the course was condensed into two years of fifty 44-hour weeks instead of the three years of forty 35-hour weeks.

Under the program a sixteen-year old student completed the full course before he became of military age. The school also admitted new classes several times each year instead of once a year. A new class was admitted in October, 1943, and another in the early part of 1944.¹⁰

Exercises held at the School, November 15, 1945, recognized two groups; namely, the Class of November, 1945,

and the Class of January, 1946. Dr. Francis Harvey Green, Headmaster Emeritus of the Pennington School, New Jersey, gave the principal address at this dual commencement.¹¹

The War took its toll of Stevens boys and twelve gold stars were added to the service plaque: Arthur S. Bell, '34, drowned in Germany; John E. Wright, '36, killed in action in Germany; William H. Myers, '37, killed in air action over Asia; Willis L. Rosenberger, '37, killed in naval action; Alfred T. Smith, '38, killed in action in Germany; Henry W. Haines, '39, killed in air action over Asia; Frederick W. Klouse, '41, died of illness in the South Pacific; Charles W. Breisch, '42, killed during air raid in Naples, Italy; Robert T. Hertz, '42, killed in action in Germany; Clyde W. Steinhilber, '42, killed in naval action; Warren F. Witman, '42, killed in action in Germany; and Raymond W. LeFever, '43, killed in air crash while on reserve duty after the War.

In addition, three boys were prisoners of war in Germany—Henry C. Rauscher, '37, Earl Donley, '41, and Raymond Hottenstein, '41. Albert J. Wirth, '27, Manila Representative of Armstrong Cork Company, was a civilian prisoner in a Japanese Prison Camp in the Philippines.¹²

During the four-year period ending September, 1945, the School had made an outstanding contribution to the war effort. The shops had been going 24 hours a day all the time. This accelerated War Production Training Program was discontinued during 1945. The training was not a regular part of the curriculum but was conducted after regular school hours. Approximately two thousand persons were trained under this program.¹³

Due to restrictions because of the war effort, it was found necessary to discontinue *The Maroon and Steel* with the Christmas issue of December, 1942. After a lapse of four years, a new staff headed by Richard Michael, '48, Edward

Grissinger, '48, and Leonard Fedorchak, '47, resumed publication in December, 1946.¹⁴

Six years had now elapsed since Mr. Stauffer had become Superintendent. War conditions had characterized these years. During this period the School had been of genuine service to all. The various war-time programs showed how a school such as Stevens could use its facilities 24 hours a day if necessary. The School was now looking ahead to the post-war period of adjustment and expansion.

Superintendent Stauffer had a long-range program of expansion planned for the School and with the termination of World War II during 1945, definite action on this program became a reality. Early in 1946 the School announced that Governor Edward Martin had approved a \$465,500 expansion and building program. The approved project called for the construction of a new industrial arts shop at an estimated expenditure of \$300,000. Said Superintendent Stauffer at the time, "This program, proposed about a year ago in the Governor's list of postwar projects in State institutions, will allow us to double our enrollment from 150 to 300 students." In addition to the new shop building, the project called for new dormitories, alterations to the old "Farm Building", boiler plant extension, and kitchen alterations including new refrigeration.¹⁵

Stevens purchased war surplus from different parts of the country. Out of Philadelphia, New York, and Ohio were shipped bunks, sheets, pillow cases, and blankets which were used to make room for more students. From New York came equipment for the new kitchen such as: an electric baking oven, a new dish washer, and cafeteria counters. From the army post at Indiantown Gap the School received various articles including desks, metal tables, chairs, and office desks.¹⁶

Twenty-Ninth Annual Commencement

of the

Thaddeus Stebens Industrial School

of Pennsylvania, Lancaster, Pa.

Friday Afternoon, June 20, 1941

2:30 o'clock D. S. T.



Officers

Clifford C. Aument, *President*

Louis B. Bond, *Vice-President*

William A. Brock, *Treasurer*

Theodore R. Schwalm, *Secretary*

John C. Stauffer, *Superintendent*

State Board of Trustees

Clifford C. Aument

Louis B. Bond

Claude W. Breneman

William A. Brock

Calvin M. Kendig

Park H. Lutz

Hon. Oliver S. Schaeffer

Theodore R. Schwalm

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Stine

Dr. Francis B. Haas *Supt. of Public Instruction*

Stebens Orphans Home Board

Hon. Oliver S. Schaeffer

President

Edwin G. Long

Vice-President

Owen P. Bricker, Esq.

Secretary-Treasurer

Walter A. Miller

Wm. S. Kinzer

Sumner V. Hosterman, Esq.

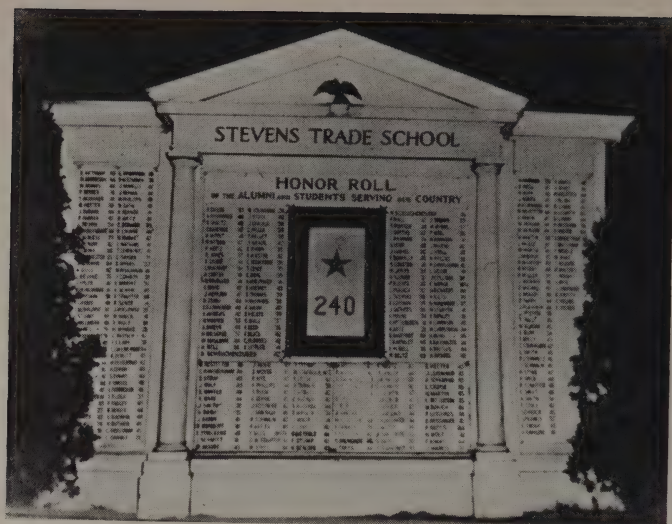
Byrt W. Fisher

Wm. A. Brock

R. M. Pleam

FACSIMILE OF COMMENCEMENT

PROGRAM COVER, 1941



Service Plaque, 1942

This plaque, erected by the students on the front terrace of the Main Building, has been replaced by the Alumni Memorial Plaque in the lobby of the Main Building.



Old City Standpipe

Front campus in summer garb with pagoda-shaped standpipe in the background. Note marching unit rehearsing for a football game.

TWO LANDMARKS—SERVICE PLAQUE AND OLD CITY STANDPIPE



FACULTY, 1947

(Left to right)—*Seated*: Arthur Weicksel, J. Landis Denlinger, James Smithgall, George Leonard, John C. Stauffer, James H. Hartzell, Theodore J. Hirsch, and Wayne V. Strasbaugh. *Standing*: Alton Auchenbach, John Denuel, Joseph Chalala, Carl Croessant, Robert Barthold, J. Ernest Hower, Richard Bevilacqua, Henry Wagner.



New Shop Building, 1948



Interior of Printing Department

NEW SHOP BUILDING AND
INTERIOR OF PRINTING DEPARTMENT

As far back as 1944 Stevens Trade entered into contracts with the Veterans Administration to permit a full daytime training schedule of veterans, under the G.I. Bill of Rights. Although the program remained very small until the end of the war, suddenly in January, 1946, the School enrolled about 50 veteran students. These were absorbed in regular classes at first, but this plan was soon found to be impracticable and new instructors were employed to carry on a thorough training course for these men, the majority of whom chose to take shop training with the necessary mathematics, shop theory, and drafting as their only classroom work. During the peak of this program, a capacity enrollment of 100 veterans was maintained, all going to school in daytime hours.¹⁷

Under provisions of the G.I. Bill of Rights veterans who were known as apprentices were required to take 144 hours a year of related academic work at an approved school such as Stevens. This training included English, mathematics, blueprint reading, and trade theory to meet the standards set up by the Department of Public Instruction. Practical courses in the various trades offered by the School were also taken. These were machine shop practice, carpentry, bricklaying, radio, electricity, mechanical and architectural drafting. A total of more than 400 students were enrolled in these courses which were offered each weekday evening.¹⁸

With hundreds of city and county businesses taking advantage of the opportunity to employ veterans on a training basis, under the provisions of the G.I. Bill of Rights, the School's program inspectors were kept busy. One of these men was Harold McCurdy, '36. Wayne V. Strasbaugh, of the Stevens' staff, was in general charge of this whole program not only for the School but for Area 24.¹⁹

Several other events of importance in the School's expansion occurred during 1947. On February 17, 1947, the Secretary of Property and Supplies, Chester M. Woolworth, presented a \$25,000 check to Judge Oliver S. Schaeffer for complete State title to the School at ceremonies in the Lancaster County Court House. By this action the Thaddeus Stevens Orphans' Home Board surrendered all title to the Old Shop Building and a two-acre parcel of ground on which this building was located. This money was turned over to the Thaddeus Stevens Endowment Fund.²⁰

During the ensuing spring, legislation changing the name of the School from the "Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School" to the "Thaddeus Stevens Trade School" was enacted by the General Assembly and officially approved by the Governor, June 21, 1947. School officials felt that the word "Industrial" caused confusion of the school with correctional institutions, and they also believed that the name should be shortened for business purposes.²¹

Another long-cherished plan of those vitally interested in the School's welfare became a reality in the spring of 1949 when the new shop building was opened for students at the beginning of the fall term. Two new trades, printing and automobile mechanics, were located in this building as well as two older trades, machine shop practice and electricity. This arrangement, in turn, provided space in the old shop building for other new trades, namely, radio and television, and baking.²²

Between 1942 and 1946 there were numerous additions to the faculty. Robert Barthold, from Shillington, a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, came to Stevens in August, 1943, to teach mathematics and to be assistant basketball coach. He left the School in 1947 to enter business.

J. Ernest Hower, a graduate of Gettysburg College, taught 15 years at Berwick High School before coming to Stevens in March, 1944, to teach science and assist in coaching football.

Joseph Chalala, '36, of Lancaster, was a specialist in radar and electronics in the United States Army during the War and came to Stevens in November, 1945, to be instructor of the newly organized radio course.

Henry Wagner, '33, of Columbia, a graduate of Millersville State Teachers College, taught at Darby High School before coming to Stevens to be assistant carpentry instructor in 1946.

Wayne V. Strasbaugh, identified with the School since 1937, returned from a teaching position in the U. S. Navy in February, 1946, to take charge of the Veterans' Program. The following year he became Assistant Superintendent.

Harold McCurdy, '36, of Lancaster, returned to the School about the end of the War to be a coordinator for "On the Job" training. Later he became Director of Personnel for the School.

Arthur Weicksel, of Lancaster, after teaching on the War Training and Signal Corps programs of the School, became an assistant instructor in the electrical department in January, 1946.

Alton Auchenbach, of Reading, a qualified tool and die maker, became the assistant machine shop instructor in 1946.

John Denuel, of York, with 22 years of industrial experience behind him, came to the School as a drafting instructor in 1946. He had previously attended Drexel Institute.

J. Landis Denlinger, '17, of Lancaster, who had taught bricklaying at Stevens from 1928 to 1935, then entered industry for 11 years, returned after the War to take charge

of the bricklaying department that had been closed during the depression years and restored in 1946.

Richard Bevilacqua, of Berwick, a graduate of East Stroudsburg State Teachers College, came to Stevens in 1946 to be head coach of football and basketball, and to direct the health and physical education department. Mr. Bevilacqua held a similar position at the Pennington School for Boys in New Jersey before coming to Stevens.

Frank Sills, of Lewistown, a graduate of the Pennsylvania State University, who had joined the Stevens faculty in 1938 and had become football and wrestling coach as well as instructor in health and physical education, entered the service of the U. S. Navy during the War, then resigned in 1946 to continue his studies in college.

Dr. Gregory Chadman, physician to the School since 1936, suffered failing health early in 1946 and was replaced by Dr. Henry N. Williams.²³

Former Superintendent, William A. Bourne, was stricken ill on Baccalaureate Sunday, March 22, 1942, and died the same day at the home of Theodore Schwalm, '26, where he had resided for the previous eight years. Mr. Bourne's age was seventy-six.

The physical expansion of the School came near facing a setback in February, 1946, when a fire of undetermined origin did considerable damage to the upper portion of the Main Building. Breaking out near the clock tower, the blaze burst through the slate roof and swept over the auditorium. The fire occurred on a wintry Saturday evening when the ground was covered with a wet snow, and the quick action of several of the students, returning early to the campus from an evening downtown, possibly saved the structure from complete ruin. Rushing into the smoke-filled building, the boys used the School's fire-fighting equipment very effec-

tively until the arrival of apparatus from Lancaster City. More than a year elapsed before all damage to the structure was repaired, and School records state that, "The auditorium was used September, 1947, for the first time since damaged by the fire that occurred in February, 1946."²⁴

The expansion program that followed the years of war service by the School was well on its way to completion by 1949. Surplus war material had helped greatly to expand facilities. The increasing number of G.I.'s on the campus was visible evidence of the rapid growth of the School. To keep pace with the new conditions, a long-time need of the School was met when the State took title to all of the School property, and authorized the official use of the name, "Thaddeus Stevens Trade School." The progress of the building program was evidenced by the opening of the new shop building in 1947. As a result of the building expansion the faculty was increased.

No account of a period of the School's history is complete without noting a typical commencement. The commencement activities of 1948 opened with the unveiling and dedication of two memorial plaques on Alumni Day, June 19, 1948, in the lobby of the Main Building. One plaque was dedicated to William A. Brock, '13, former Superintendent, whose death had occurred, October 22, 1946, at the age of fifty-four. Mr. Brock had left Lancaster in 1942 to become Area Coordinator of Vocational Education for the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction, and was stricken ill early in 1946 at his home in Phoenixville. His widow, Mrs. Hazel Brock, took part in the unveiling.

The other plaque was a memorial to the alumni and former students who served in World Wars I and II. J. Landis Denlinger, '17, World War I veteran, and Joseph Chalala, '36, World War II veteran, both members of the faculty,

unveiled the second plaque. William D. Long, '13, was chairman of the plaque committee. The brief inscription on the Service Plaque reads:

This Tablet is Placed Here
To Honor the Graduates and
Former Students of This School
Who Devotedly Served Their Country
In World Wars I and II
Erected by the Alumni Association
June 1948²⁵

Baccalaureate services were held Sunday morning, June 20, in the School Recreation Building with the Rev. Ralph A. Strasbaugh, father of Assistant Superintendent Wayne V. Strasbaugh, delivering the sermon. Commencement exercises followed in the afternoon with George McLaughlin, Superintendent of the New York Trade School, as the guest speaker. Included in the graduating class of 32 young men were five who had returned to school after service with the Armed Forces of the United States.²⁶

Although the Stauffer administration was crowded with war and post war activities, the School did not lose sight of its great benefactor, Thaddeus Stevens during this period.

In commemorating the 156th birthday of Thaddeus Stevens, Sunday, April 4, 1945, an anniversary program was held in the School chapel on the preceding Wednesday with Mrs. Elsie Singmaster Lewars, Gettysburg, as the principal speaker. Mrs. Lewars, well-known for her biographical work, "I Speak for Thaddeus Stevens," captivated the audience with her intimate stories.²⁷

The decade of the "Forties" under Superintendent Stauffer revealed a rapid growth of the School. The enrollment of regular students had increased, reaching over 200

students. The number of day students exceeded 100. Evening classes brought 400 students to the campus weekly. The number of trades had increased from four to nine; academic instructors had increased from two to four; most trades required the services of two instructors instead of one, as formerly. The post of assistant superintendent had been created. The office and maintenance personnel had increased correspondingly. The year 1949, marked the opening of the new shop building, included major alterations to the kitchen, boiler house, and drafting department, located in the Main Building, and brought ground-breaking for two large dormitories. Thus, this era, keynoted by war and expansion, was one in which the School had reached a flood tide of its existence.

8

Student Life and Customs at Stevens

IN THE PRECEDING chapters we have spoken principally about administrative matters—buildings, grounds, staff, and courses of study. The purpose of the present chapter is to present the life of the student body, largely from the viewpoint of the boys. From the daily events of a school come the traditions that mean so much to students and alumni. When the first students entered Stevens in 1909, they were destined to lay down a pattern of life that has remained somewhat unique.

One student described his introduction to Stevens thus:

We arrived October 13, 1909, in the afternoon and were shown to our rooms where the matron taught us our first lesson—the making of beds and the care of our rooms.

After supper we assembled in the classroom where Mr. Rantz, Superintendent, read and re-read, explained and re-explained the rules and regulations. Some of the rules and penalties were never “gotten on to” until we were in trouble. For example, we arrived at school on a Wednesday, the following Monday morning five of us were called to the office and relieved of our “privilege cards.”¹

These privilege cards were highly prized for they entitled the possessor to such privileges as leaving the campus during free time. After the evening meal, it was customary for the boys to line up and show their cards to the Superintendent.

Another student reminisced:

We started at once on the academic work. We could not start the trade work then on account of the shops not being fully equipped. Our first work consisted of setting machines and hanging shafting by the machinists; laying a concrete floor in the brick shop by the bricklayers; various odd jobs in their own line by the carpenters and pattern makers.²

Our work began in earnest, however, on April 1, 1910, a date that marked the opening of our school year.

Each cottage room, with single beds for two occupants, was plainly furnished with no curtains at the windows and no pictures permitted on the walls. In these same rooms the matron supervised the study hour every evening except Saturday and Sunday. The quiet of this hour was often disturbed by such remarks as:

“Who squirted Long with ink?”

“Where is my mattress?”

“Where did you get that can of peaches?”

Bang! “Who set the springs of my bed?”

Then from the matron came, "I'll not let anything like this pass again, the next time I'll have to report."

A favorite remedy for most ailments was castor oil and one bright student composed the following lines:

One of our number remained in bed,
For on his neck was a boil;
The matron looked at it and said,
"I'll give you some castor oil."³

The daily routine was to rise at 6:00 a.m. with the prefect's call, put rooms in order and make beds; then breakfast, chapel, shop or class from 8:00 to 12:00, a hearty dinner, shop or class until 5:00 p.m., supper, "free time" until 8:00 p.m., when evening study hour in each cottage began, and to bed at 10:00 p.m. when the boys clad in their sleeping garments would file past the matron's apartment door and shout, "Checking in, Matron."⁴

Work clothes for daily wear and a "Sunday suit," together with most other articles of clothing were furnished each boy by the School. In addition, each student was issued tickets that entitled him to have his shoes repaired, and to have his hair cut at the well-known East King Street establishment of W. W. Huber and Son that always advertised the famous "Huber Taper."

When word would get around that one class was planning to hold a chicken corn soup party in the stone quarries of the Conestoga Valley, the other classes were determined to break up the midnight fun. This meant eluding the night watchman or others in authority. If caught, the penalty was usually suspension. For many infractions of the rules, the penalty was a stint in the boiler house Saturday afternoon, shoveling coal and ashes, or cleaning out the huge smoke stack.

Among reminiscences garnered from this early period is the following: "During our first year we spent many gloomy afternoons on 'The Dump.' The title of our bunch was 'The Chain Gang,' and our motto was 'Sic Semper Tyrannus'—'Thus be it ever to tyrants.'⁵ (Theodore Hirsch, '14, now an instructor at Stevens, is credited with making this phrase a byword among the students.) 'Dad' Murr, caretaker, was our kind-hearted 'jailor' who allowed us to quit work at 4:00 p.m."⁶

School holidays were an uncertain prospect until July, 1911, when the Board of Trustees approved the following holidays: Washington's Birthday, Good Friday until Easter Monday, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Summer Vacation (July 15 to the first Monday in September), Thanksgiving Day, and ten days at Christmas.

During this early period, one of the new students was handled so roughly by an older boy that he fell violently, breaking his collarbone. While there was no ill feeling between these two boys, the seriousness of this accident resulted in the suspension of the older boy to await the action of the Board of Trustees.⁷

In November, 1911, the Superintendent reported to the Board that: "Marks and averages are discouragingly low. Where marks in academics, shop work, and conduct are below a certain figure, severe measures should be meted out to those who will not work diligently and be good."⁸

As a result the Board decided to adopt a merit system with 70 per cent passing average in classes and shop work along with a 60 per cent average conduct mark. If a student's grades fell below these averages, he was apt to be dismissed. The superintendent was also authorized to impose demerits upon report of the matrons or teachers.⁹

In 1911, upon Superintendent Mellor's recommendation, the Board adopted the following rules:

1. No student is allowed to leave the grounds without permission.
2. The use of tobacco, cigarettes, alcoholic beverages, profane or vile language, and card playing is strictly forbidden.
3. Students are allowed to receive visitors only in the Reception Room.¹⁰ Under no circumstances will Sunday visiting be permitted.
4. The hour of retiring is set at 10:00 p.m., at which time all students are to be in bed and to stay there until the time for arising.
5. On Saturday mornings all students will assemble in the auditorium and be assigned to detail until eleven o'clock. This detail shall consist of general housekeeping of the various departments.
6. Students are not allowed to miss the Sunday noon meal, and only those who are entitled to privileges, upon application to the office, allowed leave of absence until 8:00 p.m. Sunday evening.
7. Students, when in the Dining Room or Classrooms, must wear a collar, necktie, and coat.¹¹

On September 28, 1911, the Lancaster County Fair was the super attraction that lured a group of 32 students, out of an enrollment of 50, from the campus after the customary morning chapel service. The boys were all suspended immediately and letters were sent to their parents or guardians. At the next regular Board meeting all of the boys, except five ringleaders who were dealt with separately, were told that they could be re-admitted by making an application for reinstatement and apologizing publicly. The larger group made their apology in front of the student body in chapel. Theodore Hirsch, '14, faculty member who has been with the School for 25 years, Edgar Long, '14, former instructor and coach, and William Brock, '13, former Superintendent, were among this group of thirty. Three of the group

dealt with separately were expelled, the other two, whose names are not known, were re-admitted.¹²

An outbreak of illness in the spring of 1911 created a serious problem until several rooms were set aside as a temporary infirmary and a trained nurse was engaged for the duration of the emergency.¹³

The first class to graduate held two class plays. The first one, March 20, 1912, entitled *Jones vs. Jinks*, was a mock trial farce; the second one, December 19, 1912, was *College Chums*. The boys who had to take the female roles in the plays were credited with doing very well. Both plays were held in the School's auditorium and were financial successes. The second play was re-enacted during January, 1913. Later performances at the School were always staged for two nights, Friday and Saturday, with a dress rehearsal, Thursday, to which the children from the nearby Lancaster City Home for Friendless Children were invited as honored guests. The play, *College Chums*, was also produced at Atglen, Pennsylvania, February 1, 1913. Thus the pattern was laid for holding later productions off the campus. Another play, staged by the Class of 1914, was a farce comedy, *Those Dreadful Twins*. The crowds overflowed into the hallways. Then in December, 1913, this class sponsored a farce, *The Old School District*. This play, enacting scenes of forty years earlier, called for more actors than the class had members and so some students had to take two roles. All sixteen members of the class took part.¹⁴

A glee club was organized, March 3, 1911, with Miss Marguerite Humphreville of Lancaster as instructor and Miss Lily Bitner as accompanist. After having all the voices tested, twelve members were selected. With the arrival of other classes, the glee club increased to twenty-five, almost half the number of pupils at the School. After the glee club

was well under way, a quartette was selected. By December it was decided to hold a concert. This proved a great success and the organization sang at the almshouse and at jail services, before Lancaster church groups, and at chapel services.¹⁵

During April, 1913, after the School received the gift of a piano, an orchestra was organized. Ira C. Eby, Lancaster, was the director of this group that was composed of piano, first and second violins, cornet, clarinet, and flute. The group furnished music for daily chapel services, Sunday evening Y.M.C.A. meetings, plays, entertainments, and dances. Edgar Long, '14, served as president of the orchestra.¹⁶ At a concert held, November 17, 1914, in the School auditorium, many of Lancaster's leading citizens of the day were patrons. Included were: Hon. W. U. Hensel, Hon. W. W. Griest, Hon. F. B. McClain, Hon. C. I. Landis, M. T. Garvin, P. T. Watt, James Shand, W. H. Hager, H. W. Hartman, Rev. C. G. Twombly, Dr. H. C. Kinzer, Kirk Johnson, H. B. Keiper, P. E. Slaymaker, J. C. Carter, and J. Hale Steinman.¹⁷ A lengthy commentary of the concert appeared in a local newspaper the following day, "Beneficiaries of the 'Old Commoner' give evidence of excelling in more things than in mechanical arts alone."¹⁸

The picture of early life at the School would not be complete without taking a glance at some of the Lancaster business firms of the early teens, well-known to the students through patronage and advertising in the School's annual publications. Among these we mention: J. Frank Bowman, milk and cream; Kraft's Grocery, Corner Stevens Avenue and Chester Street (East End Avenue); Huber and Son, Barbers, 331 East King Street, where one could get a hair cut for fifteen cents; the steamer "Lady Gay," Conestoga Park, situated along the Conestoga River at the foot of

East King Street; The Woolworth Building Roof Garden, first block off North Queen Street, where one could see a movie for a nickel, or play a game of pool; Marrow's famous ice cream parlor, 425 East Orange Street; the Hippodrome Building with its varied entertainment features; the Reno Movie House; Edgerly's Carriage and Buggy establishment; and Liller's Hair Parlor, making wigs and toupees to order, also doing cupping and leeching.¹⁹

One of the fascinating incidents for many years was the annual flag scrap which flourished from founding days down to 1933. Actually, the flag was a big class pennant, sometimes 15 feet in length. This scrap usually took place the morning of commencement day when the juniors would try to take down the senior flag from the tower of the Main Building or some other prominent place and raise their own. In the fight that would naturally follow, the freshmen took sides with the seniors. On commencement day, 1930, the seniors seized the junior flag and burned it in the school furnaces. Whereupon, they decided to raise their flag on the flagpole in Reservoir Park, across the street from the campus. In the course of trying to get the flag up, the majority of the seniors were taken into custody by the park guard, and taken to the city police station. Here they remained until one hour before graduation was to take place. After their release by the police, the kindly, dignified Judge William Keller, President of the Board, gathered the class together under the big Japanese red maple tree on the front campus and proceeded to lecture them. This closed the escapade and within a few minutes all were seated serenely in the auditorium waiting for the commencement program to begin.

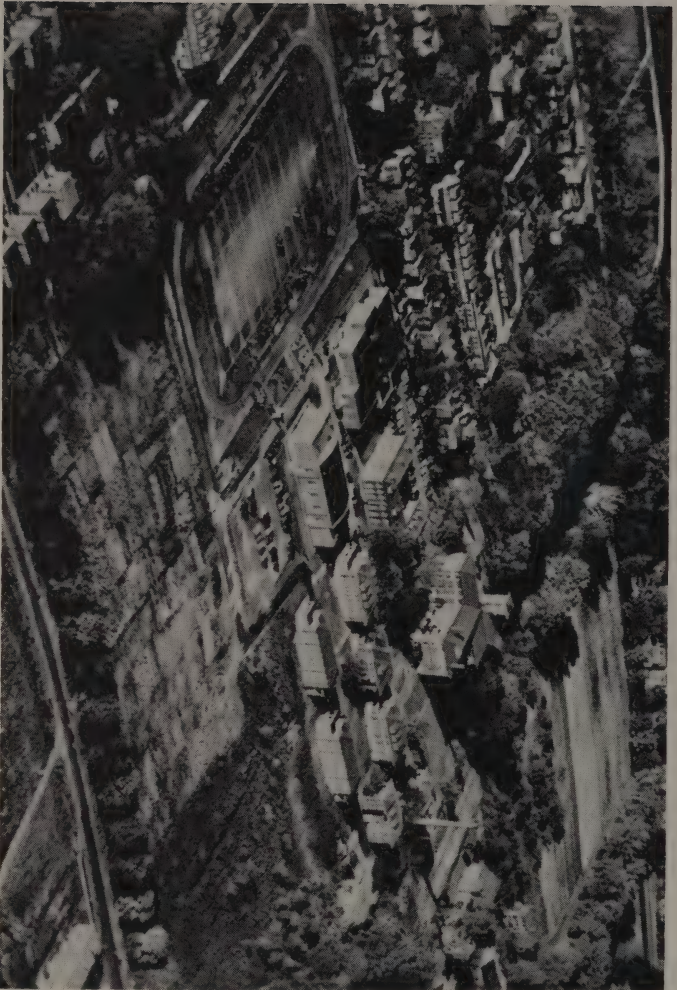
Changing times have brought relaxation of certain campus rules; other rules have remained the same. Also, new conditions have resulted in new regulations. Smoking, at



EARLY DRAMATICS, 1912-1913

Cast of "College Chums"

(Left to right): Elmer Boose, Milton Phenneger, Raymond Ruby, Miles Leedom, John Fry, Robert Hoover, William Brock, Elwood Maris, Julius Jepsen, George Passmore, Norman Mazurie, and Eugene Bates.



AERIAL VIEW OF THE SCHOOL, 1952, BLENDS OLD WITH THE NEW
Former School Farm, now Community Gardens, in Foreground



MUSICAL GROUPS TODAY



Class Officers Decorate Stevens' Tomb, 1952

(Left to right): John Marino, Mr. Wayne V. Strasbaugh, Robert Bauer, Manuel Takoushian, Mr. Ralph Kraft, and Larry Davis.



Students Conducting an Assembly Program, 1951

STUDENT ACTIVITIES TODAY

one time not allowed on the campus, has been allowed in restricted areas for a number of years. But the use of alcoholic beverages and profanity, on or off the campus, has never been tolerated by the Board of Trustees. Attending the Church services of one's denomination each Sunday has been a standing rule always. Newer rules, restricting greatly the student's use of automobiles, reflect a complicated problem for many schools today.

Older alumni recall vividly the dining hall rules of their day. A tap of the little desk-bell that was a permanent fixture on the Superintendent's table was used effectively to signal the proper time for all students to sit at their respective places. Another tap of this bell meant time for silent prayer before meals. Then came the signal for eating. A final tap for dismissal permitted the classes to leave by seniority. Unbecoming conduct brought a continuous clanging of the bell, usually followed by a reprimand. When the head of the School could not be present, an instructor was assigned to the Superintendent's table to perform this task. Furthermore, any soiling of the white linen tablecloths was promptly reported after each meal by the dining room lady and the offenders were given an immediate penalty. After 1933 these rules were relaxed and more responsibility for good manners was placed upon student leaders.

Thus, the pattern of student life at Stevens has changed considerably down through the years. The student publication in September, 1935, commented:

The old "hazing" days at Stevens are now history. One week of the first month of school is set aside for Freshman Week.

The purpose of Freshman Week is to acquaint the new students with each other and the upper classmen, and with the regulations of the school.

The upper classmen have no authority to take advantage of the freshmen. But it is their privilege to have them do assignments. The

assignments are drawn up by an appointed committee. They are given to the Superintendent for approval after which the approved ones can be given to any member of the freshman class.

The first evening was spent in the gymnasium having the freshmen drink a toast to the classes of '36 and '37. This was followed by a nice "angle-worm" dessert and a trip to the "electric chair." The rest of the evening was spent in assigning the freshmen to some special tasks, such as counting the number of cobblestones around the track, giving political speeches, counting the pickets around the reservoir, fishing in the old horse trough in Reservoir Park, being attired in feminine garb, and impersonating a college professor.²⁰

The introduction of Freshman Week was apparently a step in the right direction.

With the coming of the Second World War with its defense work, speed-up plan, veterans on the campus, and adults taking evening classes, the whole idea of "Senior rule" was overthrown. After the War all students, whether ninth graders or high school graduates, were considered on the same level. On September 16, 1952, an indoctrination program for the 138 students was held all day, followed by a welcoming party in the evening sponsored by the Student Council. Mr. Strasbaugh led the student body in singing an old favorite tune of the School, "We'll Hang. . . on The Sour Apple Tree."²¹

The recent emphasis at Stevens has been on shop competition instead of class rivalry. At the 38th Annual Homecoming Day activities, October 11, 1952, the shops staged their second decorating contest under the supervision of Ralph Kraft, guidance counselor of the School. Some of the shops that entered the contest, together with a brief mention of their display were: auto—a "meat wagon" that advertised steaks and chops from Stevens' football opponents; electric—stretcher bearers carrying a victim to a waiting ambulance; machine—an operating room scene; carpentry—an

“alumni special” train arriving at Stevens station; drafting—a gruesome guillotine display with the heads of teams already beaten lying beneath the guillotine, the victim of the Homecoming Day (Perkiomen Preparatory School) about to lose his head, and future victims lined up, waiting their turn. All of these displays were life-size and made from odds and ends of material found around the School. These displays were so unique and outstanding that the Alumni committee picked as judges had a difficult time in reaching a decision. They finally picked the drafting shop display as the best one.

Another custom was the practice of setting one day aside each fall as School Election Day when all nominees for class offices and for student council seats were voted upon. Afternoon balloting was preceded by a spirited political rally during the morning hours when all nominees made speeches at a student body rally.²²

Informal get-togethers in the Recreation Building, sweater hops, darts, or pool in the canteen, “Hoagie Nights,” bon-fire pep rallies, and Saturday night movies became part and parcel of mid-century life at Stevens, along with the big Christmas party when Santa distributed humerous gifts to the boys. Intramural programs of basketball and wrestling enlivened the winter evenings. Each class was given the experience of sponsoring at least one big dance in the gymnasium each year. It became the custom for each class to feature elaborate decorations at these dances. The semi-formal prom each May climaxed the social activities of the year.

A huge success since its inauguration, May 10, 1952, is Family Visitation Day when the parents or guardians of the students are the guests of the School for a day packed with activities.

The month of May also brought the annual Field Day that dated back twenty years. In earlier years, competition included not only track events and softball, but the pitching of horseshoes. Later, track events and volley ball provided lively competition among the shop groups. Considerable "hidden" track talent was revealed on these occasions.

In contrast with commencements of earlier days when Governors and other State dignitaries were participants, mid-century programs accentuated student participation. Beginning in 1952, four students, chosen from the honor roll, delivered short timely speeches on the School, craftsmanship, domestic problems, and world affairs. By 1952 the Mantle Oration had become a tradition of twenty years' standing.²³

Shortly before Commencement activities got under way, the routine of the School was put aside for the annual School Festival. This two-night benefit for athletics, dating back almost 20 years, had reached mammoth proportions by 1953 under the direction of Ernest Hower, faculty manager of athletics. This was also one occasion when the wives of the faculty offered their services for the School's welfare.

Back in 1937, at the last football game of the season, Stevens Trade's first band made its initial appearance under the baton of Wayne Strasbaugh.²⁴ While this organization, along with others, suffered a set-back during the "war years," a 40-piece band, with new uniforms, made its appearance under the direction of Samuel "Tiny" Wright, '35, Director of Music at Stevens since 1947. In order to build up a reserve fund for uniforms, instruments, music and repairs, the band has a "Pennsylvania on Parade" talent show that brings top entertainers to the School from all parts of Pennsylvania. The fifth annual performance was given February 10, 1953, in the School gymnasium.

During 1952-53 the combined Band and Glee Club, with baton twirler, Pat Mundis, from Enola, made good-will trips to high schools at Columbia, Nesquehoning, Downingtown, Maytown, and the Tressler Lutheran Home for Children at Loysville. The group was accompanied by Samuel Wright, director, and James Hartzell, school pianist. These musical organizations and their drill team, together with cheer leaders, have become an essential part of home football games. The same units have also won outstanding recognition for their appearance in community parades.²⁵

In years past a non-sectarian chapel service for all students was held each Sunday morning, immediately following breakfast. This service was discontinued in 1933. The practice of holding a 15-minute chapel service each morning at 7:45 continued until 1941 when these devotional programs gave way to "assemblies" that were held twice each week.

More recently, a one-hour assembly program has been presented each Wednesday morning at eleven o'clock. The first half-hour has been given to religious and patriotic devotions, while the latter half has featured a wide variety of activities including pep rallies, "letter" awards, movies, guest speakers, panel discussions, quiz shows, and musical varieties by the Stevedores, the Polkateers, the Band and the Glee Club, and talent shows. A special feature during February, 1953, was a Declamation Contest, destined to become an annual affair by popular acclaim. Bob Wiegand, '54, a junior, won first place with his presentation of "The Cremation of Sam McGee."²⁶ Each assembly program concludes with the singing of the School song, set to the tune, "Like a River Glorious":

Cheer our Alma Mater
With a rousing cheer,
Giving to her colors

Loyalty sincere;
 Bringing to her service
 Hearts as true as "steel"
 Like "maroon for courage"
 Is the joy we feel.

Chorus

Cheer our Alma Mater
 Cheer our noble school,
 All together, comrades,
 Thaddeus Stevens School.

The composer of the present Alma Mater, which has been used for more than 25 years, is unknown. Two earlier Alma Maters, written by Miles Leedom, '13, are no longer sung. The School's colors, maroon and steel, date back to earliest days. Norman H. Mazurie, '13, suggested these colors. The seal of the School is an adaptation of the seal of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The School displays the State flag and the flag of the United States in the auditorium and on campus flagpoles.

The School, in recent years, has assumed the responsibility of keeping Shreiner's cemetery, where Thaddeus Stevens is buried, in good condition by mowing the grass and trimming trees and shrubs. The underclassmen, assigned to work there, have returned to the campus with a vivid impression of Stevens' tomb and of the inscription cut deeply into the aged granite—words which help express the democratic way of living carried on at the School:

I Repose In This Quiet And Secluded Spot,
 Not From Any Natural Preference For Solitude,
 But Finding Other Cemeteries Limited As To Race, By
 Charter Rules

I Have Chosen This That I Might Illustrate In My Death
 The Principle Which I Advocated Through A Long Life:
 EQUALITY OF MAN BEFORE HIS CREATOR²⁷

The presentation of a minstrel show in 1952 recalled to older members of the school staff the last big minstrel show in the School's history—a presentation of the “Tennessee Minstrels,” February 24, 1939, with Elwood Brubaker, '41, interlocutor, and a supporting cast of 27 boys.²⁸

The big expansion of the School during postwar years encouraged journalistic activities. George Brody, English instructor, became adviser to *The Craftsman*, which made its appearance on September 19, 1950, as the successor to *The Maroon and Steel*. Like its predecessor, this new campus publication became a member of the Pennsylvania School Press Association and at the Altoona convention of the P.S.P.A., November 7, 1952, took third place in competition with more than one thousand school papers. *The Craftsman* was among the high school printed newspapers, Class D (schools having an enrollment up to 250 students).

On February 2, 1953, the Craftsman Press Club was formally organized with Paul Steffy, '54, the first president. This club became one of a growing number of extracurricular activities around the School, declaring as its aim the creation of social activities for the working staff of the newspaper. Successful projects have included skating parties, “Hoagie Nights”, sponsoring the teen-age night club at junior proms, presenting individual awards on Field Day, and sponsoring all-school trips to outstanding events in nearby communities.²⁹

The setting aside of one hour each Monday as an activity period has encouraged the growth of other clubs since 1952. A new Photography Club has done such practical work as the preparation of yearbook and newspaper pictures. The Gym Club made maximum use of the new trampoline and other pieces of gymnastic equipment while preparing for the School's first gym exhibition, held during May, 1954.

The Varsity S Club, in existence for a number of years, is currently planning for a formal organization. The sponsors of these groups are Samuel Wright, James Maurey, and Richard Bevilacqua, respectively.

The Stevensonian, the School Yearbook, was revived in 1940. It became customary for respective class advisers to serve also as advisers of this yearbook until 1953 when Paul J. Evancoe, newly appointed instructor of advanced English, served as adviser along with Henry Wagner, class adviser. *The Stevensonian*, as well as *The Craftsman*, have been produced by the School's printing department since it was set up in 1949 with Michael Fiorill as head.

Trade School students delight in exhibiting examples of their craftsmanship. At Lancaster's 1952 Hobby Show, a papier-mache model of the School and campus won first prize. This model, a product of the Drafting Department under John Denuel, instructor, has been on permanent display in the lobby of the Main Building.

In earlier years the School's grading system was based on percentages. Grades for conduct were also submitted by each class instructor, the matron, and the superintendent. During the time of Superintendent Arnold, this old monthly grading system was discarded and a new system that used the letters A to E was introduced. These letters characterized work as A-superior; B-above average; C-average; D-below average; and E-inferior. In 1947 the point system was introduced. The letters A to C meant that the student had earned academic credits. But these letters also meant that each boy was acquiring "quality points." With these quality points, each student gained the prized "privileges" that could be spent to obtain "week end leaves." In contrast to earlier days, the student of later times, if not on prefect duty in his cottage, and free of disciplinary action, was able to

leave the grounds during his "free time" without showing a privilege card to his superiors. Such a card in recent times has served as identification and is used when entering the school cafeteria.³⁰

Disciplinary problems that can't be settled satisfactorily in the department where they originated, are processed through the guidance counselor. Certain cases are then referred to the Discipline Committee, with the Administrative authorities exercising final decisions where serious infringements of rules occur. Typical penalties, increasingly severe for habitual offenders, include loss of a credit point, cleaning a classroom, Saturday detail in the canteen or the boiler house, and being restricted to the campus for a period of time with hourly "checking-in" at the boiler house.

Both students and staff look forward to the distribution of the "Daily Bulletin" by the office boy. This mimeographed sheet, giving timely information about meals, faculty-supervised evening study periods, individual music lessons, absences, and penalty notices, features special announcements that throw more light on life at the School today. Typical reminders include: March of Dimes' instructions, "away" engagements of special groups, TV viewing plans, State chest x-rays, "photo shots," Iowa tests, Entrance test-day assignments, quarterly grades and student appraisal sheets, Daylight Saving Time schedules, School holidays, and Thaddeus Stevens' essays. Also included are notices of periodic check-ups of fire equipment, the emergency lighting system, the electronically-controlled clock system, and the "inter-com" phones.

Student life centers about each cottage which is "home" to the boys living there. With the completion of Cottage D in 1951 and Cottage E the following year, the student body has trebled in the past 18 years. The new dormitories are

larger than the older ones, and with the use of double-decker beds in the rooms, these new cottages accommodate about 160 boys. Each cottage has a private apartment for the matron who has the difficult task of training the boys in the hours after shop and class.

A "second home" to many boys who were in School between 1925 and 1940 was the residence of Miss Frances Calder, retired artist and member of an old Lancaster family. "Aunt Fannie," as she was known to the boys, lived on East End Avenue near the School and her home was a mecca for "Trade" boys, and often their girl friends. Under Miss Calder's guidance, quite a few of the boys developed outstanding talent for art.

Regardless of what attractions are offered on the campus, the students of today as well as those of yesterday enjoy a trip "into the city." Often it may be to such a neighborhood rendezvous as Wagner's Confectionery where Traders enjoy sodas with their girl friends, or it may be a longer trip downtown to Lancaster's theatrical landmark, the Fulton Theater. While modern conditions have altered student life somewhat, the pattern of the Trader's life, laid down years ago, remains basically the same.

9



The Sports Program

THE YOUNG SCHOOL started its sports career in a brilliant manner, when one considers its limited facilities and finances. During the first year of school, 1910, the few dozen students did not have coaches, playing fields, or sports equipment. Most of the athletic paraphernalia in the early days was presented by Henry S. Williamson, Trustee of the School and civic leader of Lancaster, whose interest in sports was a constant source of encouragement to the students.

During 1910, the first full year of school, a football team was organized but could schedule no outside games, and, since all were freshmen, it was not possible to organize intramural games. But when this first class became juniors, a class team was organized for the first annual battle with the freshmen for the football supremacy of the School. Victor Kitner, '13, led the upper classmen to a 10-0 victory, with George Passmore, '13, scoring both touchdowns, on an ungraded lot facing Stevens Avenue. When this pioneer class became seniors, it elected Christian Harnish, '13, captain and gained another class victory over the junior team. Harnish registered two touchdowns, Kitner made one, and Milton Phenneger, '13, added two field goals.¹

The pattern for a brilliant football future was set during 1912, a year before the first class was graduated from the new institution of learning. The manager of this team, William Brock, wrote in the following vein:

The football season of 1912 will no doubt stand out as the most successful season our school has had or will have for some time to come. It takes several seasons to make a winning team and one of the first things to learn in any sport is to take defeat; this our boys learned last season.

The schedule this season was an exceptionally hard one. Out of the nine games, six were victories and three were lost. The only two teams to cross our goal line were Millersville Normal School and the Franklin and Marshall scrubs. Having defeated all other school teams played, we claim the championship of four counties, namely: Lancaster, Lebanon, Berks, and Chester.²

Other teams played that season were Lancaster High School, Franklin and Marshall Academy, the Lititz Collegians, Phoenixville High School, and Lebanon High School. The season's outstanding players were Kitner, Phenneger, Witmer, Passmore, Yonker, and Captain Conner. Manager

Brock also said that much of the credit for a successful season in football was due to Coach Alvin Wertsch who had worked hard with the boys, spending a great deal of his spare time with them.

When the year 1913 rolled around only two regulars from the previous season were on hand, Glenn Yonker, '14, and D. Paul Witmer, '14. But, from some very strong subs and second string men, Coach Wertsch developed an exceptionally powerful team that was rated as having equal offensive and defensive strength.

The greatest handicap was the fact that the boys could not get enough practice. With shops and classes in operation till five o'clock and supper following this immediately, the team was forced to practice after dark under the arc light at the head of East End Avenue. Nevertheless, the boys had the school spirit, stamina, and courage to overcome all obstacles.

The 1913 season opened and closed with wins over Millersville State Normal School. Two games were played with Lebanon High School with divided honors. A defeat by Central High School of Harrisburg was offset by a decisive win over Coatesville High School. Stevens chalked up a win that season over the Franklin and Marshall Scrubs (J-V team), and tied with Franklin and Marshall Academy. The Maroon and Steel football team tallied 148 points to their opponents 85. On the roster were: Captain Yonker, fullback; Witmer, right halfback; Kauffman, left halfback; Long, quarterback; Cline, right end and manager; Sener, right tackle; Hirsch, right guard; Bowers, left guard; Fowler, left tackle; Smithgall, left end; and Bill Myer, center.³

Another varsity sport to get under way in the early years was baseball. George Passmore, manager of the first team, had this to say of the School's efforts on the diamond:

Notwithstanding the fact that the baseball team of 1912 did not win as many games as in the previous year, the season was by no means a failure. In fact this was the most successful season the School has had thus far. This year we played stronger and much more experienced teams. No doubt we could have made a good showing against these teams the previous year, but this being a new school and not having a name for athletics we could not arrange games. Out of the eleven games scheduled this season we won six and lost five.

We opened the season by going to Millersville to play the Normal School of that place. Rain stopped the game at the end of the first inning. We next played New Holland High School in a practice game and succeeded in winning by the score of 18 to 1.

Our next game was again with Millersville Normal, a team with a reputation. We entered this game with grit and determination, and won by the score of 4 to 1. They made their first and only tally in the first inning. We spoiled this triumph the following Saturday by allowing them to beat us by the score of 11 to 1.

Our next game was with Franklin and Marshall Academy, one of our greatest rivals. We succeeded in defeating them in the eleventh inning of a hard fought battle. The score 3 to 2. We should have beaten them sooner but for some reason or other failed to do so. Such blame can generally be placed on the fair sex, but not in this case as there was none present.⁴

When the baseball season opened for 1913, there were very few old players, due to the fact that eight of the Varsity players graduated with the class of 1913. For this reason a new team had to be developed which after a few weeks of hard practice turned out to be a most successful team, winning seven out of eleven games and tying one.

Games with Millersville State Normal School and Elizabethtown High School resulted in divided honors; a first game with Bowman Technical School brought a decisive victory but another game with the same school, at a later date, resulted in a 13 to 13 tie game that had to be called on account of darkness. Further wins were recorded over Frank-

lin and Marshall Academy and Pennsylvania Business College. The final game of the 1913 season was played with Clay, a strong county team, and Stevens lost in an extra inning by a score of 8 to 7.⁵

Lacking a gymnasium one might have expected the Trade School boys would not have attempted basketball, yet they did. During the season of 1910-1911, a team was organized. Its difficulties were clearly explained by the manager, Norman Mazurie, in 1913:

Basketball has never been a true success at Stevens Trade because the team is handicapped by the lack of a suitable floor on which to play or practice. On account of not being able to give return games and being permitted to play only on Saturdays and holidays, it is a difficult task for the manager to secure suitable games.

We labored under these difficulties during the whole three seasons. In spite of these discouraging circumstances the fellows did not give up but came out regularly to practice, even though the mud was at times almost ankle deep.⁶

But the boys of 1913 developed a team that was a credit to any school. A fast quintet was developed from a group slightly lighter than most opponents. William Brock, captain, and Norman Mazurie, manager, played a steady and reliable game as forwards at all times. Kitner and Phenneger, at guard positions played their men well, while Robert R. Smith, '14, at center, was one of the best players on the team.

Soccer was first introduced in the School during the winter of 1912-1913. No match games were played with other schools but many interesting games were played among the students.

The result of this training was to be very helpful in the following winter when a team represented the School in the Lancaster District Association Soccer League.

Manager Joseph R. Bucher, '14, wrote:

Of course we did not expect to carry away the trophy from the other strong opposing teams in the league, but considering the fact that this is practically our first year, the team has made a wonderful showing and is rapidly coming to the front. The teams represented in the league are as follows: F&M College, F&M Academy, Lancaster YMCA, Armstrong A.C., Keenan A.C., and Stevens Trade.⁷

From the beginning, the Athletic Association played a vital role in the life of the School. Eugene Bates, '13, President, said upon retiring from his office in 1913:

Out of fifty-seven students at the school, fifty-five are members of the Association organized about two years ago. And these fifty-five have all participated in some sport. Much of this vigor was due to the coaching of Mr. Wertsch. Amidst poor facilities, which could only be expected from a newly organized school, this enthusiasm has placed the Association on the high pedestal it is today.

Not only has the spirit been manifested on the field, but also in financial matters. The dues have always been paid cheerfully, which has been a great factor in keeping the Association together. Paraphernalia for the teams, presented at various times by Mr. H. S. Williamson, has also helped us, not only in a financial way, but also in encouragement.

So far the teams have grown stronger each year and if this keeps up, as I am sure is will, the athletic possibilities at Stevens will know no bounds.⁸

The tribute paid to Mr. Williamson by members of the Class of 1913 was also extended to him by the succeeding class. He was duly honored when the Class of 1914 dedicated their yearbook, *The Stevensonian*, to him with these words:

A Distinguished Gentleman, Who Has Always Been Interested In The Work Of Our Community, And Who Has Always Shown Himself A Friend To The Boys. We, With Sincere Regard And Respect, Dedicate This Annual.⁹

In addition to Mr. Wertsch, coach of the athletic teams and the academic teacher, and Mr. Williamson, Superin-



Baseball Team, 1913

(Left to right)—*Seated*: Kenneth Redline, Andrew P. Fry, C. Earl Billmyer, Edgar L. Long, captain, F. Glenn Yonker, D. Paul Witmer, Paul C. Kauffman. *Standing*: C. LeRoy Cline, Alvin C. Wertsch, coach, Robert R. Smith, and Robert Aument.



Penn Relay Winners, 1953

(Left to right): Mr. Robert Schultz, coach, Ellsworth Lear, Jerry James, Robert Wiegand, and Mickey Shriver.

BASEBALL AND RELAY TEAMS



Basketball Team, 1940

(Left to right)—*Seated*: Glenn R. Grissinger, Robert Schultz, Clarence N. Swift, Charles H. Zink, Robert Hippey, Howard K. Carter, A. Roy Mateer. *Standing*: James I. Kantner, James Novelli, Austin Hefelfinger, Glenn Felty, Robert C. Merrey, William Houck, John C. Stauffer, coach.



Wrestling Team, 1953

(Left to right): Eugene Triponey, Samuel Marano, Fred Schaeffer, Michael Krishart, Richard Reed, Charles Krapf, Allen McDonald, Cecil Hetrick, and Chalmer Irvin.

BASKETBALL AND WRESTLING TEAMS



Football Team, 1923

(Letf to right)—*Line*: George Mierley, William Fink, Fred Wilds, Harry Winger, Robert Lawrence, Raymond Balsbaugh, Leonard Brown. *Backfield*: John Rudy, William Lightcap, John Stauffer, Donald Shimer.



Football Team, 1953

(Left to right)—*First row*: Jerry James, Thurle McKeever, Peter Ginda, Larry Davis, Allen McDonald, Harry Kuchka, Joseph Butcavage, Charles Krapf. *Second row*: Raymond Slaweki, Thomas Beard, Michael Plaxa, Robert Schucker, William Wetterau, William Beaver, Nick Supko. *Third row*: Russell Hornung, William Schappell, Thomas Chesney, Vincent Ashman, David Ritchey, John Jayman, Edward Watto, George Surechak. *Fourth row*: James McDonnell, Richard Fyock, Robert Wiegand, Max Frye, Hilton Foore, Wade Groff, Mickey Shriver. *Fifth row*: Glenn Shober, manager, William Hassan, Eugene Kunkle, Carl Gross, John Pomis, James Rehler, Howard Richards, and Donald T. Gross.

tendent Mellor and Mr. William Woods, of the bricklaying department, took an active interest in the athletics of the School. But the Superintendent was very firm upon insisting that only those students with a good school record could participate in varsity sports. In this matter he had the full support of the Board whose President, Charles I. Landis prepared the following notice that was posted about the school:

. . . The School was not started for the propagation of sports, as seems to be the case in some schools where parents are furnishing large sums of money for the amusement of their children and incidentally for what education they can pick up. Here, the Trustees cheerfully give their time, which is of course valuable, for the welfare of the students, and the state furnishes as you know, clothing, board, and education. No cost whatever is imposed on the parents of any one of you. You are therefore, here for work, and not for play, and any student who wishes to play, can and must do it at his own expense by leaving the school. The Trustees do not care to and will not be troubled with any boy who does not come with the intention of learning how to make a living and how to succeed thereafter. In the future, any boy will be sent away summarily if he is insubordinate and refuses to obey our rules, and the school will even be closed before breaches of discipline are tolerated.

At the same time, we do not object to sports at such hours as they do not conflict with your duties. They must, however, be conducted in moderation, so that no one shall be injured; and, while match games may be played with other schools, they will not be permitted unless application is *first* made to the superintendent and his permission for the same is obtained in writing. No matches with town boys will at any time be allowed. Any boy who in the future attempts to violate these rules had better take his belongings with him, for he will be dismissed and will not be reinstated. Any boy who is injured at play, or who contracts disease by unnecessary exposure, will be sent to his home to remain until fully recovered. The school will be at no expense for his cure.¹⁰

The Superintendent made numerous reports to the Board of Trustees concerning the effects of football on the boy's health. In 1917, he wrote:

Despite the fact that November took us into the height of Football Season—so dear to the heart of school boys—I am glad to report that no accidents of a serious character occurred and the health of our boys is not only good, but remarkably so.¹¹

And in December of the same year he reported to the Board:

I regret to say that I was compelled within the past week, to send home three of our boys who had been hurt while playing football. These injuries were of such a character that they could not work, and will not be able to do so for several weeks to come.¹²

From the remarks by Judge Landis, followed by Superintendent Mellor's reports, it is quite clear that the School administration took but a luke-warm attitude toward sports. This view was quite characteristic of the general attitude toward sports by some school authorities early in the century. The great interest in school sports at Stevens and elsewhere in more recent times represents one of the greatest changes in educational policy.

Stevens' varsity teams came to the fore again in the post-war period and we shall take note of the Trade eleven of 1919. With no financial assistance from the School the various teams had to schedule away games with much larger schools to get substantial financial guarantees. Said the *Lancaster New Era* November 22, 1919:

Stevens Trade School with but a small student body from which to select a football eleven and handicapped by no financial assistance from the School, has developed a team worthy of more pretentious institutions and all credit is due the lads who, by their own efforts, have made football history for the institution this season, having a balance on the right side of the ledger for the first time in the history

of the sport. They have also firmly established themselves in the favor of the fans and the annual meetings with Lancaster High and F&M Academy are likely to get a regular place on the local sporting calendar that will develop into a classic in scholastic circles. . . Discipline, regular hours and good substantial food have contributed in large measure to the success of the athletic teams of the East End institution under the present efficient management.¹³

Edgar "Ty" Long, '14, a member of the 1913 eleven, coached this outstanding team, captained by Theodore "Ted" Childs, '20.

Graduations often spelled temporary disaster to the athletic program, but Stevens, having a cherished tradition for an outstanding record in sports, was soon able to build strong teams from practically new material. In March, 1921, a local paper noted:

With the graduation of the Class of 1921, the school loses seven of the eleven football players and seven of the baseball players and five members of the basketball squad. Coach "Ty" Long will be forced to build up practically new teams in all branches of sports.¹⁴

"In comparison with the outstanding team in 1920 that had engaged such schools as Harrisburg Tech, and starred the brilliant Wilford "Max" Bastian, '21, we had a very poor season," said members of the football eleven of 1923. The schedule that year included the Normal Schools of West Chester and Millersville, the High Schools of Reading, Coatesville, and Lebanon. Dave Evans, Lancaster YMCA worker, was the coach.¹⁵

In the intervening years between 1923, when the early record of sports ends, and 1933 when the later period begins, there was no dearth of athletic interest at the School. Under coaches "Ty" Long, '14, Dave Evans, Jimmy Smithgall, '16, Stevens' teams earned the title, "The plucky Traders from the East End."

When William A. Brock, '13, came to the School in September, 1933, he approved an expanding athletic program. At the same time, John C. Stauffer, who had earned an impressive record in the sports world, returned to his Alma Mater to become coach as well as instructor of Machine Shop Practice.

During the first few years Coach Stauffer was faced with the same perplexing problems that had been faced previously: limited facilities, lack of financial support, "after dark" practices, and the general attitude that the School was not founded for the propagation of sports.¹⁶

In order to bolster the finances of the Athletic Association, which was the mainstay of the teams, it was customary for the School to engage such teams as Reading High School and William Penn of Harrisburg early in the season in order to get a substantial financial guarantee. Faced with losing these opening frays, the football teams had their morale somewhat undermined from the start. In 1934, William Penn was dropped from the schedule. In the same year Reading's scoring over the "Traders" was cut to a minimum.

A custom of this period was the annual football banquet, sponsored by the alumni association, held at the conclusion of a season. At the 1936 banquet, held in the Hotel Weber, Lancaster, November 14, Donald Jones, '39, was elected captain of the squad; Elmer Dixon, '37, manager of the team, was awarded a letter and James "Pat" Conroy, '38, assistant manager, was honored with an emblem.¹⁷

The Stevens Trade School football schedule for the 1938 season as announced by Theodore Schwalm, alumni manager, included ten games. Reading High, which had been the opening game for the Traders for several seasons was not listed among the 1938 opponents. Waynesboro High School

and Scotland School for Veterans' Children were added to the schedule.

Typical of the games played in 1938 was the event of September 23, when a plucky Trade Eleven downed "Woody" Sponaugle's Columbia High School team by a 13-6 score before a crowd of 3,000 fans gathered at the Memorial Stadium in the "river borough." Tommy Leventz, '41, was the "ball carrying fool" of this game.¹⁸

Football reached a climax at Stevens in 1940. Quoting from the School newspaper of the time:

This year's football team will go down in the school's history as the only undefeated team to date. Coach Stauffer's team started back on October 5 against Carson Long and continued moving in the unbeaten column on six successive Saturdays until November 16, then they closed the season by walloping National Farm School 20-0. Other teams that Stevens defeated were Williamson, Patton, Hershey, Franklin and Marshall Freshmen, and Scotland.

A great deal of the success of the Traders was due to the fine coaching of "Pete" Stauffer. The outstanding players of the season were Leventz, who scored the most touchdowns, Hefelfinger, Mileskie, Eichelberger, and Leffler.¹⁹

The football squad of Stevens Trade School, which ended its season undefeated and tied twice, was honored at a party given by Coach Stauffer, on Saturday evening, November 23, 1940, at a cottage in Washington Borough. Free cigarettes were passed out among the smoke-starved football players. Some guests played pinochle while others taxed themselves with the fundamentals of bridge. Theodore Schwalm, '26, showed movies of the season's games and a "raid" on the kitchen followed the evening's entertainment.

Besides the members of the football squad, honored guests included Fred Weisbach, '33, representing local alumni; Frank D. Sills, head coach for next season; Walter Arnold, Superintendent; Wayne Strasbaugh, Theodore Hirsch,

James Smithgall, George Leonard, and James Hartzell, of the faculty.²⁰

Interest in basketball was renewed in 1934, when the Lancaster Board of Education granted Stevens the privilege of using the East (Edward Hand) Junior High School gymnasium for playing basketball—two nights a week for practice and one evening for a scheduled game. This marked a step forward, for Stevens was always handicapped by having no basketball facilities except a Main Building basement room, now the School's stock room.

Early in December, 1934, at a Faculty Executive Committee meeting, a decision was made to open a candy counter at the School. The Athletic Association was to receive the profits. The candy counter, eventually the canteen, became a very profitable source of revenue.

During the 1934-1935 basketball season, Coach Stauffer inaugurated an Intershop Basketball League with the winning shop receiving a plaque. These games were played in the School gymnasium, better known as the "sweat box" by the students. Frank Sawyer made a plaque of black walnut on which was inscribed, "Intershop Basketball League", with old English letters in relief. Suspended from this plaque by two chains was a panel with the name of the winner. The electric shop received this cherished plaque in 1935.²¹

The new \$100,000 gymnasium was dedicated, January 15, 1939. This occasion marked the beginning of a new era for Stevens. The School's attempts to sponsor a well-rounded sports program had always been hampered by the lack of recreational facilities. In 1935 the spacious athletic field and the tennis courts were dedicated. With the addition of the Recreation Building, the School had modern and adequate facilities for its athletic and physical programs.²²

The basketball team showed outstanding form in all-around play during the 1940 season against such teams as Lebanon Catholic High, Patton Trade, Triangle of Philadelphia, Franklin and Marshall Academy, Penn State Center of Harrisburg, Williamson Trade, and Hershey Industrial. Charles Zink, '40, a forward, was captain; Robert Schultz, '40, was high scoring forward with 197 points.²³

The Stevens Trade School basketball team also had a good season in 1941-1942. They played a nineteen-game schedule, winning ten games and losing nine. This team was coached by Wayne Strasbaugh, assisted by Merle Jones, '33, a former athlete, who coached the junior varsity team. Said the School newspaper:

Too much credit cannot be given to "Bob" Styer. He scored 250 points during the nineteen game schedule. This is the most points ever scored in one season by any one player at Stevens Trade School. He had an average of 13.2 points a game. The scoring record was previously held by Robert Schultz during the season of 1939-40, who scored 197 points in 17 games for an average of 11.6 points a game.²⁴

The new Stevens Field, dedicated in 1936 offered better facilities for the track teams. On May 30, 1936, the School was host to the Second Annual Central Pennsylvania Trade School Conference Track and Field Teams. On the new field, teams were entered from Hershey Industrial School, Patton Trade School, Williamson Trade School as well as Stevens. Loysville, the other member of this Conference, did not enter a team in 1936. Hershey won this invitation meet, tallying 61¾ points; Williamson, second place; Stevens, third; and Patton Trade School, fourth.

Typical of other track events was the opening meet, May 2, 1936, when the Stevens Track and Field team defeated Quarryville and Paradise High Schools in a triangular contest on Stevens' Field.²⁵

During the thirties the trade schools of the area were organized into the Central Pennsylvania Trade School Conference. In a track event of this Conference, May 28, 1938, Coach Stauffer's team closed their track season by placing second. Hershey Industrial School won the meet and first leg on the Stevens Trade Alumni Association trophy. Williamson was third with 29 points, and Patton fourth with $11\frac{1}{2}$ points. Six records were broken and a seventh tied in the afternoon's performance. Bill Taylor, '39, set a new record for the 440 in 51.8 and tied the century mark in 10.4, and was also high scorer of the day with 15 points.²⁶

The year 1940 marked the beginning of a new era in sports. On April 25, Coach "Pete" Stauffer left the School with five boys to participate in the Penn Relays at Philadelphia. The Stevens' boys who ran in the Prep School mile relay at Franklin Field were Ward Douglass, '41, Charlie Zink, '40, Howard Kilts, '41, and Howard Carter, '41, with Martin Eichelberger, '42, as alternate. They placed fourth in a heat won by Peddie Preparatory School in the fast time of 3 min., 31 sec. Bob Schultz, '40, set the mile record this same year at 4:40.4.²⁷

The new tennis courts, built on the practice field, were the scene of several spirited tennis matches in 1936. Under the coaching of George Bensinger, '31, the Stevens team defeated the Alumni in its first match of the season. In the season's closing match, the Trade team lost to Lancaster High School.²⁸

For the first time in the history of the School, an instructor of physical education, health, and safety was named in 1938. Frank Sills, who filled this post, was placed in charge of intramural sports and became assistant coach of football.

This event marked another milestone in the advance of the School's sports program.²⁹

Wrestling was introduced at Stevens in 1938 by Coach Sills who had participated in this sport at Penn State during his college days. From a group of inexperienced but enthusiastic candidates, Sills developed varsity teams during the prewar years that were a credit to the School. Competition came from such schools as Lebanon, Patton Trade, West York, Hershey, Manheim, Franklin and Marshall Academy, Tome School of Port Deposit, Md., and Mercersburg Academy. As early as 1938, a team was also entered in the Annual Wrestling Tournament sponsored by Lehigh University. In the graduating class of 1940 were five pioneer wrestlers for Stevens Trade: Joe Kroll, 121 lbs.; Paul McCreary, 145 lbs.; Captain Joe Stock, 155 lbs.; Walter Rash, 175 lbs.; and Harvey Townsend, heavyweight.³⁰

In 1941 two great changes affected the athletic program at Stevens: first, a change in the coaching staff; second, the entrance of the United States into the Second World War.

At the conclusion of the 1940 football season, in which the squad was undefeated, Coach "Pete" Stauffer announced his resignation. The annual football banquet, December 6, 1940, was a fine tribute to Stauffer's impressive eight year record as coach in all branches of sports at Stevens. Coach Stauffer asked the students to give Frank Sills and Wayne Strasbaugh, his successors, the support they had given him, and as a parting gift he presented each of the thirty-eight football players and managers with a gold football medal engraved with his and the student's name.

An outstanding event of the evening took place when Austin Hefelfinger, '41, was chosen captain by the lettermen and then was given the Captain's Trophy.

Howard Carter, president of the senior class, presented Coach Stauffer with a silver engraved smoking stand, and to the new Coach Sills he gave a gold engraved cigarette case, gifts from the football squad.

Guest speakers who paid tribute to Coach John "Pete" Stauffer and the team included the following: Ivan "Poss" Stehman, coach of the undefeated Millersville State Teachers College team; Herbert Pearl, coach at Williamson Trade School; A. Warren "Red" Angstadt, coach at Patton School, Elizabethtown; Frank "Doc" Sills, and Clarence Ebersole of McCaskey High School, Lancaster.³¹

In 1941, Frank D. Sills, who had been identified with the School for three years, was appointed head coach, taking the place of Stauffer who became Superintendent in 1941. During this year, there was the sullen reminder of the great conflict raging around the world. When the seniors were given permission to leave School in early spring to take part in the National Defense Plan, the Athletic Department dropped track as a varsity sport.³²

Coach "Doc" Sills, assisted by Merle Jones, '33, ended his first season at Stevens in 1941. With the opening of School, delayed for four weeks by a polio epidemic in the area, the opening game with Tressler had to be cancelled. Stevens scored wins over Carson Long and National Farm School but lost to Williamson Trade, Scotland School, and Columbia High School, the latter game played Thanksgiving afternoon on Gladfelter Memorial Field, Columbia.³³

Due to the war and the government ruling on bus transportation, the 1942 football schedule was curtailed to six games. The basketball team during 1942-1943 enjoyed a fairly successful season despite war-time conditions. Games with nearby schools comprised the competition. A large squad was ready for the 1942-1943 wrestling season, but

after the opening match with Manheim, the remaining schedule was cancelled because of transportation difficulties.³⁴

Both Coach "Doc" Sills, and Assistant Coach "Bucky" Strasbaugh were granted leaves of absence to serve with the armed forces. With no teacher replacements made by the School for some time, and a heavy speed-up program in operation, sports were dropped temporarily. Later J. Ernest Hower followed by Robert Barthold, both instructors with coaching experience, rebuilt various teams.³⁵

By 1946, a normal sports program was resumed under a new head coach, Richard V. Bevilacqua, a graduate of East Stroudsburg State Teachers College, who came to Stevens from Pennington School in New Jersey. Under his leadership, sports at Stevens were destined to reach new heights.

The 1946 football squad, not acquainted with the T-formation, had some difficulty in developing a smooth-working outfit. At the end of the season the new coach commented, "Although the team was not acquainted with the T-formation, I think they did a good job, but their record of scoring did not show the ability that the fellows really had."³⁶

In the postwar period, under the direction of Stevens' new mentor, Coach "Dick" Bevilacqua, the Traders were forced to schedule new and stronger football rivals as the following information reveals. Old foes like Hershey Industrial, Carson Long, and West Nottingham, were met in 1946, 1947, but beginning with 1948 a new type of opponent appeared. This new opposition included junior varsity teams from Dickinson, East Stroudsburg, and Franklin and Marshall. Between 1949 and 1953 additional rivals included St. Francis Prep from Spring Grove, Valley Forge Military Academy, Montgomery Junior College from Washington, D.C., Baltimore Junior College, Gettysburg College JV's, Mercersburg

Academy, Millersville JV's, and Wyoming Seminary. At first Stevens lost to some of these more experienced and heavier teams, but by 1953 the Traders had developed a virtual powerhouse.³⁷

Coach Bevilacqua had the able assistance during this build-up period of the following faculty members: J. E. "Ernie" Hower, 1946, also faculty manager of athletics since 1947; "Hen" Wagner, '33, 1947; Harold Grannas, 1948-1950; "Don" Jones, '37, 1948-1951; George Brody, 1951. A training room, with dispensary table, infra-red lamps, and diathermy machine, was set up in the east end of the gymnasium building during 1950 when Ralph "Doc" Kraft became trainer of Stevens' athletic teams. The School was also fortunate in having well-trained and capable student managers for the various sports during this period as well as in other periods of its history.

By 1950, "big-time" football had become a reality and the varsity of that year produced eight wins and one loss, bettered only by the undefeated team of 1940. Co-captains of this fast-moving eleven were Duane Frey, '51, and Alden McAdoo, '51. The other successful teams of this expansive period were piloted by Dick Michael, '48, Harold "Spud" Sieber, '49, Joe Carabba, '50, and co-captains Max Takoushian and Bob "Legs" Baur, both of '52.³⁸

Coach "Dick" Bevilacqua started the 1952 football season with 94 gridiron candidates out of a total enrollment of 300 boys. Assisting the head coach and director of athletics were "Don" Jones, '37, at defensive strategy, plus three new mentors—"Jim" Maurey as JV coach; Prosper "Bud" Hill, offensive line coach; and "Gene" Groff, backfield coach. Statistics for the season revealed wins over all opponents except one, a powerful JV team from Gettysburg College. As a fitting climax to a very successful season, the happy muddy

gridders carried their hefty Coach Bevilacqua off the field after “out-muddying” Wyoming Seminary. Larry Davis, halfback, the bulwark of Stevens’ running attack for three seasons, concluded his brilliant record in this game.³⁹

Under Coaches Bevilacqua and Barthold, the basketball team of 1946-1947 defeated such old rivals as Williamson Trade and Patton Trade; rolled up impressive wins over East Lampeter, Mount Joy, New Holland, and Elizabethtown College JV’s. The varsity of the following year made sports history with a seasonal record of 18 wins in 19 starts. In the 1948-1949 season, “Bob” Schultz, ’40, became assistant to Bevilacqua, continuing in this capacity through the 1951-1952 term. Following the opening encounter against the Dickinson College JV string in December, 1948, the traditional contest with the alumni was played just prior to the holiday season. Practically a new team was built around veteran player Richard “Stu” Phillips, ’49, who, by the end of February, 1949, broke all previous individual records reaching 300 points for an average of 18 points per game.⁴⁰ Commenting on Phillips’ ability, a local newspaper said:

The Traders haven’t a single PIAA high school on their 19-game card; prep schools, other trade schools, and college junior varsity or freshman teams comprise their entire schedule, so it goes without saying that young Mr. Phillips would be nothing short of sensational on any of the local scholastic teams.

There’s one more point in favor of the tall sharpshooter; he’s playing on a team on which he is the only veteran . . . the inexperience of the rest of the team puts Stu at a decided handicap, but in the words of one of the many college coaches who have been eyeing him, ‘Give me Phillips and I’ll gladly settle for four other players—very average players—and still have a very good season.’⁴¹

It is interesting to note at this point that Phillips, with the aid of the Alumni Endowment Fund set up in 1946, was able to enter Penn State and continue his successful athletic

career. Graduating from the University in June, 1953, he began a teaching career in physical education and coaching in one of Pennsylvania's new consolidated secondary schools.

In addition to Phillips, other outstanding players in the period, 1947-1953, included Robert "Horsey" Wolf, '47, Ed Grissinger, '48, Dick Bollinger, '49, Bill Blefko, '50, Alden McAdoo, '50, and Robert "Legs" Baur, '52. Baur had the distinction of having been captain of three varsity sports—football, basketball, and track, during his senior year at Stevens.

As in football, a new type of opposition in basketball is noted from 1949 to 1953 when many of the rival schools in football were also engaged for basketball encounters. In addition, games were played with the Penn State Center from Harrisburg and the Hill School of Pottstown.

The veterans at Stevens organized a basketball team for the 1946-1947 season under the direction of Ned Ebright. They played teams from Lancaster and nearby communities and won half of their games.⁴²

The 1953 cagers won more than half of their scheduled games, and lost the others by very close margins. "Gene" Groff assisted Bevilacqua in coaching this team. Don Blefko, '54, was high scorer for the entire season with 290 points and a 14.5 average; Jere Bortz was a close second with a total of 284 points.⁴³

Wrestling was resumed for the first time since the war-time curtailment during the 1942-1943 season. Practice began in October, 1946, under the direction of two alumni, Joe Kroll, '40, and Raymond "Jeep" Hottenstein, '41. This inexperienced squad had a commendable record against such foes as Manheim Township, Hanover, Perkiomen, and West York and steady improvement is noted through the following year under the same coaches. From 1948 until the end of the 1950-1951 season, Kroll had the able assistance of

Don Jones, '37, a new member of the faculty. Outstanding wrestlers of this build-up period included Bill McLaughlin, '47, Mike Lynes, '48, Phil Reilly, '49, Johnny Herdwig, '50, and Larry Mitchell, '51.⁴⁴

By 1952, with Kroll the sole mentor, the grappling sport had reached new heights at the School. In March of that year, the varsity team entered the Interscholastic Wrestling Tournament at Lehigh University and Al McDonald '53, captured first place in the 177 lb. championship, with second places taken by Mike Krishart '54, and Charlie Krapf '53. Don Naugle '52, was captain of this team.⁴⁵

The history of wrestling for this period parallels the other varsity sports. Back in 1946-1948, the local grapplers met Manheim, Hanover, Hershey Industrial, Perkiomen Prep, West York, and McCaskey High School of Lancaster. In the period from 1949 to 1953, new foes included Mercersburg Academy, West Nottingham Academy of Colora, Md., Valley Forge Military Academy, Hill School, United States Naval Preparatory School, Bainbridge, Md., Wyoming Seminary; JV teams from Millersville, Franklin and Marshall, University of Pennsylvania, Gettysburg, West Chester, and Haverford.⁴⁶

A new era of wrestling was ushered in during the fall of 1952 when Coach "Jim" Maurey, a new member of the faculty, took complete charge. Under his tutelage Stevens enjoyed its first undefeated season by winning all of the ten scheduled matches. The team totalled 293 points to their opponents' total of 64 points. Sam Marano was Stevens' only champion at the 18th Annual Prep School Meet Tourney at Lehigh University in 1953.⁴⁷

After a lapse of six years due to war-time limitations, track was revived in 1948 under the direction of Coach Bevilacqua. Up to 1948, the Stevens cindermen met such schools

as Perkiomen, West York, West Nottingham, and Lancaster Catholic; they also entered a team in the Penn Relays at Philadelphia. After 1948, new competition was provided by Mercersburg, Church Farm School, Reading Central Catholic, Keystone Junior College, Sanford Prep of Delaware, Pennsylvania Military College, Westtown Prep, and Naval Prep of Bainbridge.⁴⁸

Stevens, in 1953, registered overwhelming victories against all of her opponents except the Gettysburg Frosh who were downed by only one point. At the Fourth Annual Invitation Meet held at the School, May 9, 1953, the Traders were hosts to teams from Church Farm, Malvern Prep, Patton Trade, Pennington Prep of New Jersey, Perkiomen, P.M.C., Sanford, and Westtown. The Traders' team won this meet with a score of 67½ points, while Perkiomen finished second with 31.

Robert Schultz '40, head track coach at Stevens since coming to the School in September, 1948, sent a relay team comprised of Mickey Shriver, Bob Wiegand, Ellsworth Lear, and Jerry James to Franklin Field, Philadelphia, April 24, 1953, to compete in the Penn Relays. For the third time in the history of the School, the Traders won in the Prep School division. Their time was 3:38.8.

The 1953 track season also resulted in a number of new records being made. Shriver tied the School record for the 100-yard dash with 10.4 seconds and broke the 220-yard dash with 23.2 seconds; Lear established a broad jump record of 21 ft., 11 in. and a record for the 200-yard low hurdles at 24.5 seconds; James broke his own record in the 880-yard dash at 2:02 seconds.⁴⁹

Other records established during this latter period of Stevens' track history were by Dick Curran '49, for the discus record of 135 ft. 8 in. during the 1949 season, and by Bob



Theodore Ayres

President of the Alumni Association, 1945-1946, 1951-1952
Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, 1949-



Theodore Schwalm

President of the Alumni Association
1935-1936—1938-1939—1950-1951

Secretary of the Board of Trustees, 1935-1949



Groundbreaking for Alumni Housing Project

(Left to right): John C. Stauffer, Theodore Hirsch, Frederick Krug, Herbert Frank, Theodore Ayres, S. Brighton Lawrence, and Theodore Schwalm.



Construction Gets Under Way



The First Group of Houses Nearing Completion

HOUSING PROJECT SCENES

Baur '52, for the high jump record of 5 ft., 10¾ in. during the 1951 season.⁵⁰

During this postwar period, Coach Schultz had the assistance of Don Jones—especially for the field events.

An illuminated trophy case in the entrance hallway of the Main Building contains the various trophies, plaques, medals, and other prizes that have been won in athletic competition.

Ample seating for home football games has been made possible in recent years by the erection of bleachers on the west side of the athletic field. The east side is now reserved for the visiting team and their following. Old favorite yells, still much in evidence at the games, include the locomotive, skyrocket, team, individual, and the end tackle. Likewise, the old-time songs remain popular. Possibly the best known, set to the tune of Notre Dame's *Victory March*, contains these inspiring lines:

On Stevens, march down the field
Fight to the finish, your power wield
Smash that line, run up the score
We're here to cheer thee ever more
 (Rah, Rah, Rah)
We'll always love and cherish thee
Thy name will live on in history
As our line and backs go marching
Onward to Victory.

Present limitations have made it impossible to include a summary of current sports, but the results to date show a continuation of fine performance in every phase of activity.

In surveying the history of sports at Stevens over the years, one is greatly impressed with the development of a sports program that has publicized the name of Thaddeus Stevens Trade School through the excellent record established by its athletes in all phases of school sports.

10



The Alumni and Their Activities

AT THE 38TH annual banquet of the Thaddeus Stevens Alumni Association, June 27, 1953, Theodore Ayres, '27, upon receiving the annual award of the Association for outstanding service to the School said, "I feel that I can never repay my Alma Mater for all that she has done for me." Mr. Ayres, a successful contractor in Lancaster, Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the School, and President of the Alumni Association in 1952, was voicing the sentiments of the many young graduates of Stevens Trade

School. The success of a school can in a large measure be determined by the loyalty of its alumni. Down through the years, the alumni of Stevens have demonstrated in many ways their sincere devotion to their Alma Mater.

The Alumni Association, founded March 28, 1914, has been active in supporting School activities not aided directly by the State. Since earliest days the athletic program of the School has been a major project of the alumni. This work has included purchasing equipment, grading the old athletic field, and holding an annual football banquet. In 1935 the Association assumed the responsibility of buying supplies for the publishing and mailing of the school newspaper, and for purchasing newspapers and periodicals for the library. To defray some of these expenses, the alumni sponsored an annual card party and dance during the thirties. In later years, an annual Alumni Festival has been the source of extra revenue; and in 1953, the Alumni Association patrons contributed to the success of the annual "Pennsylvania On Parade" talent show.

The most cherished award made at each Commencement is the Alumni Honor Award which is presented to the graduate, rating highest in the estimation of his classmates and of the faculty on three attributes: leadership, character, and scholarship. A permanent plaque listing all recipients of this award hangs in the lobby of the Main Building. A list of these winners follows:

1933 Donald Brown	1941 Elwood Brubaker
1934 Carl McKinney	1942 Ray Barber
1935 Thomas Cence	1943 No Award
1936 Joseph Chalala	1944 No Award
1937 Jay Sprouls	1945 No Award
1938 Charles Mateer	1946 Joseph Cooper
1939 Charles Hess	1947 Harry Buhay
1940 Clarence Swift	1948 Arthur Naugle

1949 Wayne Farber	1952 Max Takoushian
1950 Ernest Horning	1953 Lawrence Davis
1951 Duane Frey	1954 William A. Wetterau

A more recent custom has been the giving of an annual award presented to the alumnus who has given the most outstanding service to the School. These winners have been as follows:

1947 Theodore Schwalm, '26
1948 John Stauffer, '24
1949 James Smithgall, '16
1950 Theodore Hirsch, '14
1951 D. Paul Witmer, '14
1952 S. Brighton Lawrence, '14
1953 Theodore Ayres, '27
1954 Herbert S. Frank, '16

Alumni Homecoming, held at the height of the football season, has always been a favorite date for returning alumni. A buffet supper, arranged by the wives of the alumni, has become an enjoyable part of the day's activities. Movies of various football games, taken by Theodore Schwalm, '26, were featured regularly at these informal suppers. Today, the School has its own movie camera and "football movies" retain their popularity.

The annual Alumni Banquet, traditionally held the day before Commencement, has been the occasion when each member of each graduating class and a girl friend have been the guests of the Association. Each graduate at this banquet is introduced by the faculty adviser.

Copies of the School's printed newspaper, *The Craftsman*, are mailed regularly to all alumni, thus keeping the graduates in constant touch with the School. A complete revision of the alumni files was begun in 1952 by Samuel "Tiny" Wright, '35, and alumni record sheets have been forwarded

to all graduates. Each class has one representative who keeps in close contact with his classmates. Efforts are being made at present to form regional alumni clubs throughout the State.

The Alumni Memorial plaque, as described in Chapter VII, replaced the all-veteran plaque that was erected in 1942 on the terrace of the Main Building and removed in 1951.¹

The Korean War was brought closer to everyone at Stevens in 1951 when news was received that William "Bill" Mitchell had been killed in action in Korea. Bill, whose home was at Hooversville, Pa., was a member of the Class of 1952, but left School in his junior year to enlist in the Armed Forces.²

During the summer of 1953, shortly before the compilation of this History, word was received of the tragic death of Homer A. Erb, '54, who had been called into the United States Army in his junior year, and was serving in Korea with the 504th Transportation Truck Company. Homer was killed, July 16, 1953, when his truck, carrying Republic of Korea army troops to front line positions, plunged into a deep mountain chasm. By coincidence, his father was killed in Germany in 1944, while serving with an American infantry unit. This young hero from Spring City, Pa., is survived by his mother and a younger brother. His classmates dedicated their yearbook, *The Stevensonian* of 1954, to his memory.³

In 1946, the Thaddeus Stevens Trade School Alumni Association Endowment Fund was established. The purpose of this fund was to enable interested people to make contributions, endowments, or bequests to the Trustees of the fund. The monies received were to be administered for the advancement of the School and its students, with proper

recognition to be given the donors according to their wishes. The six Trustees of the fund were to be appointed by the Board of Governors of the Alumni Association at their annual meeting, held the Saturday before Commencement. The members of the Endowment Fund Committee in 1953, were Joseph Ressler, '17, President; Harold McCurdy, '36, Vice President; Clarence Harnish, '23, Secretary; Walter Lorenz, '31, Treasurer; S. Brighton Lawrence, '14; and Henry Wagner, '33. To date several graduates have received financial aid from this source while attending institutions of higher learning.⁴

A recent project, one of the most unique and auspicious ever undertaken by any alumni group, has been the Alumni Association's building project in Lancaster that began with groundbreaking, September, 1953. This \$750,000 project calls for the construction of 76 six-room, approved FHA dwellings of the duplex type on a 6-acre plot of ground purchased for \$13,000, June 4, 1953.⁵

Theodore Schwalm, the first chairman of this project, said on June 27, 1953:

This is primarily an educational project for the students of Stevens Trade in which the students in various trades will perform the work of construction pertaining to their trade instruction. It is not the plan of the Association to compete with the local builders. There are three primary purposes for instituting the building program. One is to provide practical experience for the students; another is to raise funds for the use of students wishing to further their education after they leave Stevens Trade; and the third is to provide economical housing facilities for the people of Lancaster.⁶

This is a long-range project that will provide practical experience for a twenty-year period as approximately four units will be built each year. In order to get the program started, the Alumni Association borrowed \$10,000 in 1952.

On June 27, 1953, the officers of the Association were authorized to borrow an additional \$25,000. A fund-raising drive started at the annual banquet in 1953 so as to liquidate the indebtedness. Under the plan, alumni members lent money in multiples of \$25. The Class of 1953 presented a gift of \$400 to this fund as their graduation gift to the School. S. Brighton Lawrence, '14, retired Lancaster manufacturer of cement building blocks, was named the new chairman of this project in 1953.⁷ Other members of the Building Committee were Frederick Krug, '20; James Smithgall, '16; Theodore Ayres, '27; and Theodore Schwalm, '26.

Eight years after the founding of the School, the first class was graduated in 1913 with a total of 23 young men. Only once in the period ending in 1939 was there a larger group graduated, and that was the Class of 1938, with 30 young men. During the period, 1913-1939, 27 classes graduated a total of 381 young men. With State appropriations showing a marked increase beginning in the late thirties, the graduating classes showed a corresponding increase in members. Thus, in the period, 1940-1953, out of 14 classes, a total of 438 young men completed their training,⁸ making a grand total of 819 graduates. It should be noted that the Class of 1943, with 40 graduates, was actually two war-time accelerated groups who were graduated several months apart. Other than this combined class, the first class to exceed 40 was the Class of 1947 with 43 graduates. To date, the Class of 1953, with 46 boys, is the largest group to leave the School. During late 1953, the School Printing Department with the aid of other interested groups turned out the first complete Alumni Directory, with copies being sent to each alumnus. There is no separate alumni publication at Stevens, but the School newspaper has always featured an alumni page.



Homer Erb

Killed in Korea, 1953



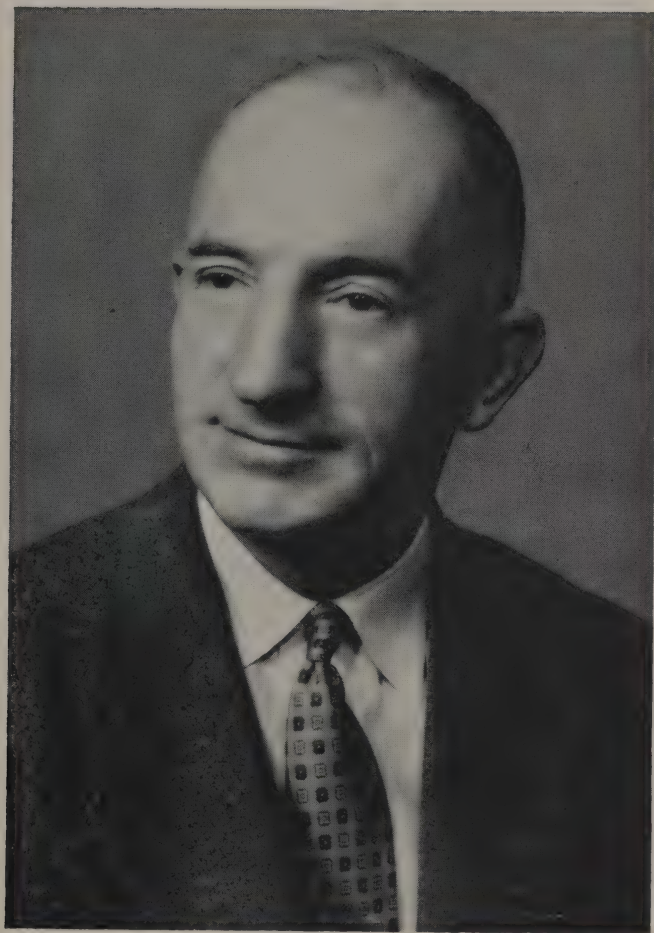
Entering New Shop Building



On The West Steps

(Left to right): Joseph Calibeo, Charles Lavis, Bernard Kovach, Robert Corbin, Ronald Yurchak, and Mickey Shriver.

TODAY'S STUDENTS



John C. Stauffer
Superintendent, 1941-



Wayne V. Strasbaugh

Assistant Superintendent, 1948-

Among the many alumni who have made their homes in Lancaster after graduation is Theodore Schwalm, '26, who today heads the Schwalm Industries, manufacturers of electronic equipment. Mr. Schwalm, who has always taken a personal interest in the School's welfare, had the honor of being the first alumnus Trustee chosen by a governor of Pennsylvania. Schwalm has served as President of the Alumni Association, and spearheaded the alumni housing project. He is the donor of the Theodore Schwalm Commencement Award.⁹ A cross-section of the alumni, in addition to those members mentioned elsewhere in this work, reveals the following men active in a wide range of activities: D. Paul Witmer, '14, Superintendent of the Hershey Estates and formerly head of the Hershey School for Boys; Paul Kauffman, '14, executive with the Jones and Laughlin Steel Company, Pittsburgh; Victor Reitz, '23, Superintendent of a roofing materials firm in Delta, Pa.; Walter Gardner, '24, President of the Gardner Machine and Tool Co., Inc., Malvern, Pa.; George M. Mierley, '24, formerly Design Supervisor for the Westinghouse Electric Company, who at one time in his career was in charge of drafting on the 200 inch telescope now in operation at Mt. Polomar Observatory, and is now designing jet engines; Robert Reitz, '25, Lancaster builder of various structures ranging from the Recreation Building at Stevens Trade School to the Susquehanna River Bridge at Havre de Grace, Md.; Edgar Benner, '29, instructor of industrial engineering at The Pennsylvania State University; Raymond Maxwell, '30, and Elmer Dixon, '37, officers in the Lancaster chapters of the electrical and carpenters' unions, respectively; Lloyd Brewer, '33, dealer and builder of prefabricated homes in Williamsport, Pa.; Lee Logue, '35, who designed for the Safe Harbor Corporation the largest dredge out of tidewater; Joseph

Chalala, '36, recipient of a Presidential citation for distinguished duty while in the Armed Forces of the United States, former instructor at Stevens Trade School, now President of Etemco, a Lancaster firm that builds electronics testing equipment; Philip Mitchell, '38, associated with Brown and Bigelow of Minneapolis, a nationally known advertising concern; Ray Barber, '42, instructor of social studies, Patton School for Boys, Elizabethtown, Pa.; and Edward Grissinger, '48, instructor of industrial arts in the public schools of Willow Grove, Pa.¹⁰

An interesting item from a 1940 School newspaper states:

Robert Crone, a member of this year's graduating class, will start building his 22 ft. by 30 ft. home, June 22, the day after he receives his diploma as a carpenter. The Dutch Colonial frame house for which Crone drew the plans and estimated the costs of materials, will cost approximately \$6,000. Crone's inexperienced brother will assist him with the work.¹¹

Numerous contractors, steel executives, public utility officials, manufacturers, businessmen, plant foremen, teachers, government workers, career men in the Armed Forces, and clergymen are numbered among the alumni. On the staff of the School today are nine alumni: Theodore Hirsch, '14; Landis Denlinger, '17; Superintendent John C. Stauffer, '24; Reuel Rupp, '24; Frederick Wilds, '24; Henry Wagner, '33; Samuel A. Wright, '35; Donald Jones, '37; and Robert Schultz, '40. Other alumni who have served on the staff are: former superintendent William A. Brock, '13, (deceased); Edgar Long, '14; James Smithgall, '16; Harold McCurdy, '36; and Joseph Chalala, '36.¹²

A number of the younger alumni are presently enrolled in institutions of higher learning throughout the nation. At the Millersville State Teachers College, for example, five young men are enrolled: Joseph Carabba, '50; Anthony

Sax, '50; Roger Levandusky, '50; Duane Frey, '51; and Larry Davis, '53. Clarence Fiester, '48, now studying petroleum engineering at the University of Oklahoma, was winner in 1953 of a national essay contest sponsored by the Association of Petroleum Refiners.¹³

Alumni affairs are under the direction of a Board of Governors. The officers of this body at present are Herbert Frank, '16, President; Harry Buhay, '47, First Vice President; Russell Heagy, '32, Second Vice President; Harry H. Herr, '44, Secretary; Samuel Wright, '35, Assistant Secretary; Donald Herrington, '37, Treasurer; and Richard Dieterle, '45, Assistant Treasurer. Fund raising is in charge of C. Edward Boettger, '26.¹⁴

A narrative of alumni interests would fall short of its goal if the personal relationship between students and faculty was omitted. Shortly after his graduation in June, 1938, Caesar Mello, Jr., a former Federal student wrote:

New York, December 5, 1938

Dear Mr. Hartzell:

The main purpose of this letter is more of a personal nature and not entirely related to the School paper . . . If I thought of my teachers purely as teachers I would fail to write a line, but that fortunately isn't the case. I think about all my former teachers as good friends and princes of fellows whom I have all the reasons to like . . . You don't know how anxious I am for the next issue of *The Maroon and Steel* to arrive and bring a bit of cheer from the old school . . .¹⁵

Yours sincerely,
Caesar

On occasions when alumni return, they seek out their old friends in every branch of work. Thus, in addition to those employees who have been named in other chapters, others who have earned the affection and good will of graduates include the following: Harry Doble, Miss Cora Shank, Miss

Annie Weidman, Howard Hershberger, Mrs. Laura Bair, Adam All, Mrs. Goldie Pennock, Mrs. Emma Acker, Mrs. Dorothy Armer, Michael Quino, Allen Sweigart, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schott, Mrs. Nancy Jane Mohr, Miss Mae Morrow, and Claude Cooke.¹⁶

A fitting summary to this chapter is taken from an interview with Richard Dieterle, '45, who is now identified with industry after teaching several years. Says Dieterle:

The educational experiences I had at Stevens have paid and continue to pay returns that are proportionate to the investment. The process of making the investment seemed disproportionate in 1940 and I had to accept the worth of it purely on faith and observation of others. Now I can say from my own experience it was well worth the investment. My returns are high.¹⁷

The many outstanding graduates, who remain loyal to the School, are the criteria by which the success of Thaddeus Stevens Trade School is measured.

II



The School Today

FOR A HALF CENTURY the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, through its only State-owned trade school, has been providing training in skilled trades for deserving boys. Since 1945, the Stevens Trade School has been able to increase its service to the Commonwealth.

On April 11, 1925, Gifford Pinchot signed a biennial appropriation measure of \$85,000 for the Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School of Pennsylvania. This money was to be

used for "maintenance, general expenses and betterments."¹ In May, 1939, the School's student publication noted:

The sum of \$95,000 has been appropriated to the school for the 1939-40 biennium by the State of Pennsylvania. This amount, being the same as that appropriated for the preceding biennium, will enable the school to carry on its present curriculum without any drastic changes. The total enrollment this year is 117 boys, an increase of seven over last year.

The school deeply appreciates the efforts made by alumni and other friends of the school in helping to make this appropriation possible.²

In 1951, the biennial appropriation figure was \$618,000.³ Thus, the enrollment advanced, correspondingly, from 50 students in 1925 to 302 in 1952. In spite of the rise in the cost of living, this increased enrollment aided greatly in keeping per capita costs at nearly the same figure. For example, the operating cost in 1951 was \$15.93 per week per student as compared with \$15.31 in 1947. This all-time high enrollment of 302 resident students in 1952 was supplemented by 23 veterans, state rehabilitation students and privately paying day pupils, and 182 adults in evening classes.⁴

But the School's revenue is not limited to the sources mentioned previously. The Stevens Orphans' Home Board, which operates under the will of Thaddeus Stevens, met in May, 1953, to administer the \$242,000 trust fund left in its care. The funds of the Thaddeus Stevens Memorial Association, totaling \$34,000 today, and the Stevens fund are both administered by this Board. Most of the annual income from this trust fund, according to Judge Oliver S. Schaeffer, President of the Board, is used "to aid the kitchen of the Stevens Trade School." From the Memorial Association, a sum of \$100 goes annually to keep Shreiner's Cemetery,

where Thaddeus Stevens is buried, mowed and in order.⁵

The Stevens Orphans' Home Board, over whom the President Judge of Lancaster County always presides, is composed of citizens of Lancaster City and County. This Board fills its own vacancies and the members serve for a term of three years. The semi-annual meetings are held in the judicial chambers. In addition to Judge Schaeffer, the other officers in 1954 were Henry F. Myers, Jr., Vice President, and Owen P. Bricker, Esq., Secretary-Treasurer; the other members were Roy M. Pleam, Edwin G. Long, Raymond H. Aierstock, J. Shoher Barr, Harold W. Budding, and John C. Stauffer.

A bill signed January 14, 1952, by Governor John S. Fine brought the original Act of 1905 up to date to conform with the activities and operation of the School at present. The legislation approved: first, a full four-year high school course in vocational education for boys of high school age; second, evening instruction; third, the payment of tuition by nonresident students (this latter income going to the State's general fund and credited to School appropriations; fourth, the admission of boys who have passed their sixteenth birthday, but who have not passed their nineteenth birthday at the time of admission to the School.⁶

The postwar building program, begun in 1945, was completed in 1952 when Cottage E was opened to new students. In 1951 the familiar circular driveway with its circular grassplot, directly in front of the Main Building, was removed and a spacious parking area was constructed. A second large parking area was built the same year on land adjoining both shop buildings. The macadamized tennis courts, south of the gymnasium, completed in 1952, provide added parking space at certain times. By 1952, new macadamized roadways connected all areas of the School property.

One remaining need, which the School hopes the State will authorize in the near future, is the erection of light standards on the campus. Currently, the acquisition of the old Children's Home property on South Ann Street, Lancaster, for another School dormitory is pending while clear title through satisfactory deeds is being sought. Legislative action at Harrisburg is already completed.⁷

With the general expansion of the School's facilities since 1947, there have been numerous additions and changes in the School staff. In 1953 Donald Jones, '37, an instructor at the School since 1948, became Dean of Men, succeeding Harold McCurdy, '36, who resigned to enter industry.

Miss Elisabeth Bick became the School's first dietitian in 1951, and Ralph Kraft became the first guidance counselor in 1952.

James Smithgall, '16, head of the carpentry department for twenty-five years, resigned in June, 1949, to enter the contracting business. Robert Schultz, '40, and a graduate of Millersville State Teachers College, became a carpentry instructor as well as track coach, in September, 1949.

Joseph Chalala, '36, resigned early in 1951 to enter business. His place in the radio and television department was taken by Arthur Weicksel, who was transferred from the electric department.

Frederick Wilds, '24, and Reuel Rupp, '24, were added to the expanded electrical department, taking the place of George W. Leonard who resigned as head of that department in 1952 after 34 years with the School.

Harold Grannas, head of the automotive department, left the School in 1952, then returned in 1954. In the interim, Leon DeVoy, of Philadelphia, filled this position.



Chester M. Woolworth

President of the Board of Trustees, 1943-



The Main Building Today

Carl Croessant, head machine shop instructor for thirteen years, resigned early in 1954 to enter business at Temple, Pa. He was succeeded by James Weaver, of Morgantown.

Other new instructors and their positions are Charles Reber, baking; Michael Fiorill, printing; George Brody and Paul Evancoe, English; Eugene Groff, physical education, safety and first aid; Prosper Hill, economics and assistant coach; James Maurey, physical education and science; Samuel Wright, '35, musical organizations; and Warren Borthwick, related drawing and chemistry.

The faculty members and their wives have been bound together, through the years, by various social get-togethers. Either individuals or committees have done the planning for the memorable occasions. The Faculty Wives Club (formed in 1951) has done a splendid job in sponsoring these affairs since their organization.

The general expansion of the School during the 1940's necessitated an increase in the office personnel. In addition to Mr. Jones and Mr. Kraft, mentioned previously in this chapter, this group, by 1953, comprised Mrs. Orella Rutherford, Mrs. Virginia Brown, Mrs. Dorothy Holtz, Mrs. Ruth Stacel, and George W. Lewis, who became stock manager following the resignation of Percy Shaub in 1952. Mrs. Irene Willwerth, who had been Institutional Secretary since 1941, resigned in 1952 to enter Government Service in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Mary E. Longenecker terminated her six years of service as housemother (the term matron is also widely used at Stevens Trade) in 1943, and Mrs. Mary E. Brenner retired in 1946 after twenty-one years of faithful service. Other housemothers, remembered for their work in the period beginning in 1941 include the following: Mrs. Mary Fisher, Mrs. Reba Davis, Mrs. I. Mae Duey, and Mrs. Elsie Num-

bers. The present housemothers are Mrs. Theresa Metzger (currently completing twenty-five years of service), Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Hershey, Miss Mae Heffner, Miss Ethel Byers, and Mrs. Naomi Moyer.

Space does not permit a detailed enumeration of all who now serve the School, but it is important to note that, in a comparatively small institution such as Stevens Trade, the relationship among instructors, students, and staff is an intimate one. It has been said that the School is like, "one big happy family." Staff members whose personalities have left their imprint upon the graduates of recent years include William Nolan, John Gaul, Isaac Denlinger, John Hambright, Jonas Beach, Richard Johnson, Charles Harple, Walter Deen, and Mrs. Liliya Dzenis with her efficient kitchen staff of eight ladies.

The building tradesmen under Robert Schultz have recently completed the project of remodeling the upper part of the Recreation Building for medical and dental offices. Dr. Henry N. Williams, the School physician, and Dr. George Wischaupt, the School dentist, now treat student patients at regular hours in these campus offices, thus eliminating the long trek of the boys into town. Mrs. Harold Stehman, appointed the School's first nurse in 1954, is on duty each school day morning. This expanded medical service fills a long-cherished need of the School.⁸

During the past several summers, many Stevens Trade instructors have been doing manual work about the School, thus, helping to keep the physical plant in good repair. By way of contrast, when night school is in operation, one finds some students employed as assistants to handle such work as tool room attendant.

During vacation periods such as summertime, one finds a few boys using the privilege of remaining at the School.

It is customary for such students to do chores during the morning hours and to follow part-time employment in the community for the remainder of the day. Limited part-time employment is also permissible during the regular session.

The story of the School today would not be complete without mention of the Fire Squad. This unit, improved and expanded in recent years by Fire Warden Carl Croesant, later by Richard Johnson, is a vital part of the School's setup. The student members of this fire-fighting group, under Fire Chief Nick Supko, '55, and Assistant Chief Donald Howells, '55, also serve as air-raid wardens.

The library recently received a gift of seven hundred nonfiction books and nine bookcases from Walter S. Tappany of Ephrata. This private collection consists of valuable works in such fields as economics, history, philosophy, politics, sociology, common law, natural science, anthropology, and geography. Through the years, the School has always been grateful to such donors as Mr. Tappany.

Appropriations, amended laws, new buildings, staff increases, alterations, work activities, and gifts are important to a school only in so far as they result in strengthening the program of work which the school has to offer. Stevens Trade School is endeavoring, today, to offer a better program and is requiring a high calibre of work from the young men of the State eligible for enrollment.

Upperclassmen are permitted to specialize in their particular field. Senior electrical students, for example, may elect motor repair work, radio and television, or electronics. Machinists have the opportunity of specializing in tool and diemaking, and carpenters in either cabinet making or in pattern making. Each graduate receives a special card listing the clock hours he has spent on his apprenticeship training. After several months of practical experience, the average

graduate can receive his journeyman's rating.

As a public institution, the School feels an obligation to be of service to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. When the Pennsylvania Bakers Association, in 1947, requested that the School offer the baking trade, the Board investigated the matter thoroughly and then decided to add this trade.⁹

Beginning in 1953, the high school graduates enrolled at the School were given advanced courses in English, general business, and mathematics, to be followed in successive years by science, economics, and foremanship training.

More effective learning is provided today through such media as expanded field trips and audio-visual programs. Recent trips have included the following places: Pennsylvania Malleable Iron Castings Company, Lancaster; the County Courthouse and the County Prison, Lancaster; the broadcasting studios of Lancaster; the publishing plant of Lancaster Newspapers, Inc.; the Annual Builders' Show, Harrisburg; the American Society of Tool Engineers Exhibit at Convention Hall, Philadelphia; and the Ford Motor Company Assembly Plant, Chester. The use of 16-mm. films, filmstrips, educational recordings, and glass slides has been encouraged through the School's purchase of the necessary equipment. In addition, a wire recorder and a television set are available for educational use.

In 1953 the School was host to a group of business and industrial leaders of the community as part of Business-Industry-Education Day, a project of the Lancaster Chamber of Commerce. In alternating years, Stevens Trade instructors have visited various business and industrial establishments in the area.

A two-day project, during May, 1954, arranged between the School and the ACES (Americans for the Free Enter-

prise System), under Dr. Horace Barnes* and Dr. H. M. J. Klein, Lancaster, included a field trip to the New Holland Machine Company plant at New Holland and a seminar at the Hotel Brunswick.

A third project, held the same month, was the Science and Engineering Seminar in the Armstrong Cork Company Auditorium, sponsored by the Lancaster Manufacturers' Association.

During the past year, the School has undertaken the filming of various campus activities under the direction of Warren Borthwick. It is planned to show these films before interested groups throughout the State.

In such projects as the foregoing, one sees a continuance of the Stevens Trade policy of maintaining good public relations.

An expanded program of work has resulted in an increase of awards made at commencement time. In addition to the alumni award, mentioned in Chapter X, the following awards and winners were announced in 1953: American Legion Award for leadership, character, and scholarship to Robert Shumski; Forty and Eight award for all-around athletic ability to Allen McDonald; Lowell Halligan Award for the boy making the most progress while at Stevens to David Smith; Theodore Schwalm Award for the boy making the greatest contribution of service to the School, to Joseph Rogal; and the Thaddeus Stevens Essay Award (offered by George Hauser, '21) to Robert Shumski.¹⁰

During November, 1952, the status of the School was being questioned in view of the economy moves recommended by a committee, functioning under the Governor's directions. This committee's recommendation report, that Stevens Trade School and certain other schools in the State be closed to save money, brought friends of the School

rallying to its support immediately. In addition to individuals, the Manufacturers Association of Lancaster and the Alumni Association of the School took action at once. That portion of the report dealing with the School was later deleted and the episode seemed only to strengthen the School's position as a vital part of the Commonwealth's educational setup.

The present resident enrollment of 312 students represents 47 counties of the Commonwealth. These boys, receiving a scholarship which covers the entire cost of tuition, room, and board, are admitted by a competitive examination based upon mechanical aptitude and scholastic achievement. More than 50 veteran and tuition students are also enrolled as day students, and about 200 adults are registered for evening school.

All regular students must take one of the following trades: Architectural Drafting, Automotive Mechanics, Brick Masonry, Cabinet Making, Carpentry, Commercial Baking, Electricity, Machine Shop Practice, Mechanical Drafting, Printing, and Radio Repair and Television. The clock hours of trade training meet the requirements set up by industry, and graduates, receiving the required number of credits (expressed in Carnegie Units), receive a secondary school diploma. The School personnel, comprising four administrative officers, twenty-three instructors, and twenty-eight other employees, carry out the whole program under the Department of Public Instruction.¹¹

Thus, today, the Commonwealth has a living memorial to "The Old Commoner"—Thaddeus Stevens, who said in his speech before the General Assembly in 1835:

The blessing of education shall be carried home even to the poorest inhabitant of the meanest hut of your mountains, so that even he may be prepared to act well his part in this land of freemen,

and lay on earth a broad and solid foundation for that enduring knowledge which goes on increasing through increasing eternity.¹²

Stevens Trade School's official tie with the Commonwealth is through the Board of Trustees, appointed by the Governor for terms of six years. The members, traditionally all residents of Lancaster City or County, meet monthly at the School. The present Trustees, the offices held, and their business connections follow: Chester M. Woolworth, President, Animal Trap Company of America, Lititz; William IX, Vice President, Frank IX and Sons, New Holland; Theodore Ayres, Secretary and Treasurer, Rice and Weidman, Lancaster; Louis B. Bond, Christiana Machine Company, Christiana; George C. Bollman, George C. Bollman and Company, Adamstown; Clifford J. Backstrand, Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dyke, Hershey Foundry and Machine Company, Manheim; B. W. Luttenberger, United States Asbestos Division, Manheim; Mrs. Elizabeth B. Stine, Lancaster; and Dr. Francis B. Haas, ex officio, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Harrisburg.¹³

An impressive array of buildings stretching along the valley of the Conestoga make up the campus of the School today. The Commonwealth has an investment of more than one million dollars in the physical plant including trade-training equipment ranging from that required for the old skill of bricklaying to the more modern equipment of electronics. The present administration envisions the need for a school of five hundred resident students. One result of this enlarged view is that plans for further physical expansion are now in the making. It is sincerely hoped by the many persons interested in the school that the full tide of accomplishment at Stevens today will be but the beginning of a greater service to the Commonwealth.¹⁴

With a progressive school administration and staff, supported by a capable and vitally interested Board of Trustees under the fine leadership of Chester M. Woolworth, the School's future never looked brighter than now—near the close of its first fifty years of existence. The words of Benjamin Franklin have a fresh significance for us today, "He That Hath a Trade, Hath an Estate."¹⁵

Footnotes

CHAPTER I

1. Register of Wills' Office Lancaster County Court House, Book 2, Vol. 1, 1868, 330.
2. See Appendix A for the portion of the Will of Thaddeus Stevens that pertains to the founding of the Thaddeus Stevens Trade School.
3. *One Hundred Years of Free Public Schools in Pennsylvania, 1834-1934*, Bulletin 9, Department of Public Instruction, Harrisburg, 1934.
4. Judges' Chambers, Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County, Stevens Estate, 200 Pa., 318.
5. Original Charter, Thaddeus Stevens Trade School.
6. Office of the Register of Wills, Distribution Docket A, 105
7. Records of the Thaddeus Stevens Memorial Association, Judges' Chambers, Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County.
8. The Strasburg *Weekly News*, July 11, 1903.
9. *Ibid.*, September 19, 1903.
10. *Pennsylvania Legislative Records*, I, 1905, 219.
11. Laws of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Session of 1905, Wm. Stanley Ray, State Printer of Pennsylvania, 1905, 518-520.

12. Died April 18, 1908.
13. Resigned March 11, 1908. H. L. Trout was appointed in his stead.
14. Minute Book of the Building Commission, 1906-1909, 1-6.
15. Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Lancaster County Court House. Deed Book Y, Vol. 18, 235.
16. Prothonotary's Office of Lancaster County, Trust Book 20, 97.
17. Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Deed Book G, Vol. XIX, 230.
18. Laws of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Session of 1907, Wm. Stanley Ray, State Printer of Pennsylvania, 1907, 593.
19. Minute Book of the Building Commission, 80-81.
20. *Laws of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*, Session of 1909, Harrisburg Publishing Company, State Printer, Harrisburg, 1909, 139.
21. Minute Book No. 1, 16.
22. Records of the Thaddeus Stevens Orphans' Home Board, Court of Common Pleas, Lancaster County.
23. Minute Book of the Building Commission, 180-182.
24. Records of the Thaddeus Stevens Orphans' Home Board, Court of Common Pleas, Lancaster County.
25. *Laws of the General Assembly*, Session of 1907, 91-92.
26. *Ibid.*, 274-275.
27. See Appendix B.
28. Minute Book No. 1. Board of Trustees of the Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School of Pennsylvania. Hereafter cited as Minute Book 1.
29. *Laws of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*, Session of 1909, Harrisburg Publishing Company, State Printer, Harrisburg, 1909, 704.
30. *Ibid.*, Session of 1911, C. E. Aughinbaugh, State Printer, Harrisburg, 1911, 1197.
31. Minute Book 1, 10-12.
32. *Ibid.*, 16-84, *passim*.
33. *Lancaster New Era*, March 25, 1911.
34. Minute Book 1, 92-101, *passim*.

CHAPTER 2

1. Lancaster *New Era*, January 13, 1923.
2. Minute Book 1, 112.
3. *Ibid.*, 244-245.
4. *Ibid.*, 187.
5. *Ibid.*, 169, 191.
6. *The Stevensonian*, 1913, 40-41.
7. *Ibid.*, 36-38.
8. Interview with Theodore J. Hirsch, Lancaster, Pa.
9. *The Stevensonian*, 1914, 30-35.
10. *Ibid.*, 22-23.
11. Minute Book 1, 125.
12. William A. Mellor, Scrapbook, 1905-1923, 13. Hereafter cited as Mellor Scrapbook.
13. *Ibid.*, 81.
14. Lancaster *Intelligencer*, March 28, 1914.
15. Mellor Scrapbook, 86.
16. *Ibid.*, 95-96.
17. *The Stevensonian*, 1913, 22-41.
18. Minute Book 1, 147, 157.
19. *The Stevensonian*, 1914, 30-33.
20. Minute Book 1, 328.
21. *Ibid.*

CHAPTER 3

1. Mellor Scrapbook, 107.
2. Lancaster *Intelligencer*, June 27, 1916.
3. *Ibid.*
4. *Ibid.*
5. Interview with J. Landis Denlinger, Lancaster, Pa.
6. Mellor Scrapbook, 106-107.
7. Minute Book 2, 110, 221.
8. Lancaster *Intelligencer*, March 29, 1918.
9. Minute Book 2, 127, 155.
10. *Ibid.*, 126.
11. *Ibid.*

12. *Ibid.*, 155.
13. *Ibid.*, 33, 15, 106.
14. Lancaster *Intelligencer*, March 29, 1918.
15. *Ibid.*, March 27, 1920.
16. Mellor Scrapbook, 141.
17. Minute Book 2, 119.
18. *Ibid.*, 146.
19. *Ibid.*, 74-76, 85.
20. *Ibid.*, 176-178.
21. *Ibid.*, 90, 98-99.
22. *Ibid.*, 231.
23. *Ibid.*, 237.
24. H. M. J. Klein, *Lancaster County, A History*, Lewis Historical Publishing Company, New York, 1924, IV, 338.
25. Mellor Scrapbook, 160.
26. Lancaster *New Era*, January 13, 1923.

CHAPTER 4

1. Minute Book 3, 27.
2. *Ibid.*, 34, 43.
3. *Ibid.*, 47-49.
4. The two mules, named Toby and Hanna, were pets of the boys until 1929 when the School's farm was discontinued.
5. Minute Book 3, 123.
6. *Ibid.*, 101.
7. Dr. John R. Keith, A Letter to William A. Bourne, Lancaster, Pa., January 6, 1928.
8. Papers, Thaddeus Stevens Orphans' Home Board, Office of Judge Oliver S. Schaeffer, Lancaster.
9. Minute Book 3, 117, 137.
10. *A Circular of Information*, Thaddeus Stevens Industrial School of Pennsylvania, 1927.
11. Minute Book 3, 129-145.
12. *Ibid.*, 59, 71.
13. *Ibid.*, 95, insert.
14. *Ibid.*, 109, insert.
15. *Ibid.*, 141-145.

16. *Ibid.*, 125.
17. *Ibid.*, 51.
18. *Ibid.*, 73, 93, 98.
19. *Ibid.*, 109, insert.
20. *Ibid.*, 47.
21. *Ibid.*, 77-143.
22. *Lancaster New Era*, August 13, 1933.
23. *Ibid.*

CHAPTER 5

1. *Lancaster New Era*, September 1, 1933.
2. *Pennsylvania Vocational Education News*, October, 1933, IX, No. 1.
3. *The Maroon and Steel*, December, 1934.
4. *Ibid.*, 1936.
5. *Ibid.*, 1934.
6. Board Minutes, February, 1935.
7. *Ibid.*, March, 1937.
8. *The Maroon and Steel*, January, 1936.
9. *Ibid.*, October, 1935.
10. *Ibid.*, December, 1934.
11. James H. Hartzell, Scrapbook, 1927-1954. Hereafter cited as Hartzell Scrapbook.
12. *The Maroon and Steel*, December, 1934.
13. *Ibid.*
14. *Ibid.*, September, 1935.
15. Hartzell Scrapbook, 1935.
16. *The Maroon and Steel*, April, 1936.
17. *Ibid.*, February, 1936.
18. Minute Book, 1937.
19. Hartzell Scrapbook, 1937.
20. *The Maroon and Steel*, May, 1937.

CHAPTER 6

1. *Lancaster Intelligencer Journal*, April 13, 1937.
2. *Ibid.*

3. *The Maroon and Steel*, September, 1937.
4. *School Handbook*, 1938.
5. *The Maroon and Steel*, October, 1937.
6. *Minute Book*, 1937-1938, *passim*.
7. *The Maroon and Steel*, October, 1938.
8. *Ibid.*, 1937.
9. Walter M. Arnold, Speech, 1937.
10. *The Maroon and Steel*, October, 1937.
11. *Ibid.*
12. *Ibid.*, February, 1938.
13. *Ibid.*, February, 1939.
14. *Ibid.*, May, 1940.
15. *Ibid.*, October, 1938.
16. *Ibid.*, June, 1940.
17. *Ibid.*, April, 1939.
18. *Ibid.*
19. *The Stevensonian*, 1940, 34.
20. *Minute Book*, 1941.

CHAPTER 7

1. *The Maroon and Steel*, October, 1941.
2. *Ibid.*
3. *Minute Book*, 1941.
4. *The Maroon and Steel*, April, 1941.
5. *Ibid.*, March, 1942.
6. *Ibid.*, April, 1942.
7. *Ibid.*, September, 1942.
8. *Ibid.*
9. *Ibid.*, November, 1942.
10. *Lancaster New Era*, September 27, 1943.
11. Hartzell Scrapbook, 1945.
12. School Files.
13. Alumni News Letter, August 14, 1945.
14. *The Maroon and Steel*, December, 1946.
15. *Lancaster New Era*, February 15, 1946.
16. *The Maroon and Steel*, December, 1946.
17. *Ibid.*, May, 1947.

18. *Ibid.*
19. *Ibid.*
20. Lancaster *New Era*, February 18, 1947.
21. *Laws of the General Assembly*, Session of 1947, I, by Authority, Harrisburg, 1947, 187.
22. Lancaster *Sunday News*, December 11, 1949.
23. *The Maroon and Steel*, December, 1946.
24. Minute Book, October, 1947.
25. Memorial Plaques, Lobby of Main Building, Stevens Trade School, Lancaster, Pa.
26. Lancaster *New Era*, June 18, 1948.
27. *The Maroon and Steel*, December, 1946.

CHAPTER 8

1. *The Stevensonian*, 1913, 50.
2. *Ibid.*, 51.
3. *Ibid.*, 107-109.
4. *Ibid.*
5. An interview with Theodore J. Hirsch, Lancaster, Pa.
6. *Ibid.*
7. Minute Book 1, 28, 145.
8. *Ibid.*, 134.
9. *Ibid.*, 159-166.
10. This is now an administrative office.
11. Minute Book 1, 112, 113.
12. *Ibid.*, 148-153.
13. *Ibid.*, 134.
14. *The Stevensonian*, 1913, 88-90, 100-101.
15. *Ibid.*, 92-93.
16. *Ibid.*, 1914, 105-107.
17. Mellor Scrapbook, 77.
18. Lancaster *Intelligencer*, November 18, 1914.
19. *The Stevensonian*, 1913, *passim*.
20. *The Maroon and Steel*, December, 1935.
21. "The Sour Apple Tree" song, that originated in 1937 at Stevens, received new impetus when a huge "sour apple" tree, replete with big apples, symbolizing football rivals, graced the

campus during the fall of 1952.

22. *The Craftsman*, November 20, 1951.
23. Hartzell Scrapbook, 1950-1952.
24. *The Maroon and Steel*, September, 1937.
25. *The Craftsman*, March 17, 1953.
26. *Ibid.*
27. Inscription on Thaddeus Stevens' Tomb, Shreiner's Cemetery, Lancaster.
28. Hartzell Scrapbook, 1939.
29. *The Craftsman*, February 17, 1953.
30. *Ibid.*, October 9, 1953.

CHAPTER 9

1. Interview with Victor Kitner, Lancaster, Pa.
2. *The Stevensonian*, 1913, 121-123.
3. *Ibid.*, 1914, 149-150.
4. *Ibid.*, 1913, 115-117.
5. *Ibid.*
6. *Ibid.*, 127.
7. *Ibid.*, 1914, 156-157.
8. *Ibid.*, 1913, 112.
9. *Ibid.*, 1914, 5.
10. Minute Book 1, 160-161, insert.
11. Minute Book 2, 99.
12. *Ibid.*
13. *Lancaster New Era*, November 22, 1919.
14. *Ibid.*, March 25, 1921.
15. Interview with Frederick Wilds, McConnellsburg, Pa.
16. Judge Landis, Minute Book 1, 160-161, insert.
17. *The Maroon and Steel*, December, 1934.
18. *Lancaster Intelligencer Journal*, September 24, 1938.
19. *The Maroon and Steel*, November, 1940.
20. *Ibid.*, December, 1940.
21. *Ibid.*, December, 1934.
22. *Lancaster Sunday News*, January 16, 1939.
23. *The Maroon and Steel*, March, 1940.
24. *Ibid.*, March, 1942.

25. *Ibid.*, June, 1936.
26. *Ibid.*, May, 1938.
27. Lancaster *Intelligencer Journal*, April 26, 1940.
28. *The Maroon and Steel*, June, 1936.
29. Minute Book, 1938.
30. *The Maroon and Steel*, November, 1940.
31. Lancaster *Intelligencer Journal*, December 7, 1940.
32. *The Maroon and Steel*, March 1941.
33. *Ibid.*, October, 1941.
34. *The Maroon and Steel*, March, 1942.
35. Minute Book, 1942-1946, *passim*.
36. *The Stevensonian*, 1947, 47.
37. *Ibid.*, 1947-1952, *passim*.
38. *Ibid.*
39. *Ibid.*, 1953.
40. *Ibid.*, 1947-1952, *passim*.
41. Lancaster *New Era*, February 25, 1949.
42. *The Stevensonian*, 1947-1952, *passim*.
43. *Ibid.*, 1953.
44. *Ibid.*, 1947-1952, *passim*.
45. *Ibid.*, 1952.
46. *Ibid.*, 1947-1952, *passim*.
47. *Ibid.*, 1953.
48. *Ibid.*, 1947-1952, *passim*.
49. *Ibid.*, 1953.
50. *Ibid.*, 1949, 1951.

CHAPTER 10

1. Chapter IX lists the names of those who lost their lives while on duty in World War II, and Chapter III gives the name of the one Alumnus who died while serving his country in World War I.
2. *The Craftsman*, December 20, 1951.
3. Interview with Paul J. Evancoe, Ephrata, Pa.
4. Hartzell Scrapbook, 1946.
5. Lancaster *Sunday News*, June 28, 1953.
6. *Ibid.*

7. *Ibid.*
8. Alumni Files, Stevens Trade School.
9. *Ibid.*
10. *Ibid.*
11. *The Maroon and Steel*, June, 1940.
12. Alumni Files, Stevens Trade School.
13. *The Craftsman*, May 20, 1953, 4.
14. *Alumni Directory*, 1913-1954, Stevens Trade School.
15. Caesar Mello, Jr., A Letter to James H. Hartzell, Lancaster, December 5, 1938.
16. School Files, Stevens Trade School.
17. *The Craftsman*, May 20, 1953.

CHAPTER II

1. *Appropriation Acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*, Session of 1925, J. L. L. Kuhn, Printer to the Commonwealth, Harrisburg, 1925, 33.
2. *The Maroon and Steel*, May, 1939.
3. Minute Book, 1951, April insert.
4. *Lancaster Sunday News*, November 16, 1952.
5. Official Records, Office of Judge Oliver S. Schaeffer, Lancaster County Court House.
6. *Laws of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania*, Session 1951, II, By Authority, Harrisburg, 1951, 1927-28.
7. Interview with John C. Stauffer, Lancaster, Pa.
8. Minute Books, 1947-1953, *passim*.
9. Minute Book, 1947.
10. Program of the 42nd Annual Commencement, 1953, Stevens Trade School.
11. *Catalogue*, 1953-1954, Stevens Trade School.
12. *A speech in Opposition to the Repeal of the Common School Law of Pennsylvania*, delivered in 1835, printed in Philadelphia, n. d.
13. School Files, Stevens Trade School.
14. *Lancaster New Era*, November 10, 1952.
15. Inscription, taken from the writings of Benjamin Franklin, found over the entrance to the New Shop Building, Stevens Trade School.

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- Victor Kitner, Lancaster, Pa.
- John C. Stauffer, Lancaster, Pa.
- Frederick Wilds, McConnellsburgh, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

- Walter A. Arnold, Speech to Student Body, Stevens Trade School, September, 1937.
- John R. Keith to William A. Bourne, ALS, Lancaster, January 6, 1928.
- Caesar Mello to James H. Hartzell, ALS, Lancaster, December 5, 1938.

Appendices

APPENDIX A

Excerpt From The Will Of Thaddeus Stevens

If at the end of any five years, Thaddeus (nephew) shall have shown that he has totally abstained from all intoxicating drinks during that time, the trustees may convey to him one fourth of the whole property. If at the end of the next successive five years, he shall show that he has totally abstained from all intoxicating drinks, they may convey to him another fourth, being one half of the property. If at the end of another consecutive five years he shall show that he has abstained from all intoxicating drinks, they may convey the whole to him fee simple. If he should get married before the house I live in is sold he may receive and occupy it without sale.

If the life estate of my nephew or rather the annuity of the said Captain Thaddeus Stevens should expire before he has enabled himself to become entitled to the corpus or fee simple of my estate, then I dispose of whatever may remain as follows:

If the aggregate sum shall amount to \$50,000 without which no further disposition can be made, I give it all to my trustees, to erect, establish, and endow a house of refuge for the relief of the homeless indigent orphans. Those shall be deemed orphans who shall have lost either parent. I desire \$20,000 to be expended in erecting suit-

able buildings, the residue to be secured in government securities bearing not less than 6% per annum interest. I wish the buildings to be erected within the City of Lancaster, South of East King Street, provided sufficient ground, not less than two acres, shall be donated therefore. If not, then on the West side of the said street, on the same condition. If sufficient ground should not be gratuitously offered, then I desire it to be built at Columbia. The orphans who cannot be bound out may remain in the institution until the age of 15 years and longer if infirm at the discretion of the authorities. They shall be carefully educated in the various branches of English education and all industrial trades and pursuits. This must be left to the discretion of the authorities. No preference shall be shown on account of race or color in the admission or treatment. Neither poor Germans, Irish, or Mohammedans, nor any others on account of their race or the religion of their parents must be excluded. All the inmates shall be educated in the same classes and manner without regard to color. They shall be fed at the same table, the dormitories shall be under the direction of the Authorities. The trustees should procure an act of incorporation at some convenient time.¹

APPENDIX B

Act of 1905. Making a State Appropriation to the Institution Provided for by the Will of Thaddeus Stevens.

Section 1

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same that within ninety days of the passage of this act the governor shall appoint five commissioners, who shall serve without compensation, who shall build an institution on such plot of ground not less than two acres, as the citizens of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, may donate for the purpose aforesaid for the education and training of indigent orphans. Those shall be deemed orphans who shall have lost either of their parents.

Section 2

The tract of land so donated shall be accepted by the Commissioners only if in their judgment its location is such as may be well adapted to the preservation of the health of the inmates of said in-

stitution. The tract of land so donated shall be approved in writing by the Governor and the deed for the same shall be taken in the name of the Commonwealth.

Section 3

The Plans of the said institution shall be prepared by said commissioners and approved by the Governor and the said commissioners shall with the approval of the Governor have the power to select a superintendent of construction and fix the salary of the same and such persons as they may think necessary to employ in order to secure the proper economical construction of said buildings.

Section 4

To enable the Commissioners to erect said building, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby specifically appropriated to be drawn from the treasury as the same may be required on warrant drawn by the Auditor General in the usual manner the necessary vouchers or statements to be furnished and approved by the Governor before any warrant is issued.

Section 5

The buildings shall be separated and shall embrace one or more school houses and one or more workshops and an isolating hospital, all on such scale as will create an institution accommodating not less than two hundred boys, planned and located for easy and natural additions as the needs of the institution may demand.

Section 6

Said commissioners shall proceed to erect the said buildings and complete the same within two years from the passage of this act and shall make an itemized quarterly report to the Auditor General of all moneys expended by them and of the progress made in the erection of said building.

Section 7

The said commissioners, upon the completion of the institution shall surrender their trust to a board of trustees to consist of nine members who shall serve without compensation and be appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the Senate. Said trustees shall be a body politic or corporation of the name of The Thaddeus Stevens Industrial and Reform School of Pennsylvania. They shall manage and direct the affairs of the institution and make all necessary by-laws and regulations not inconsistent with either the

provisions of the constitution or laws of the Commonwealth. Of the trustees first appointed three shall serve for one year, three for two years, and three for three years, and at the expiration of the respective periods the vacancies shall be filled by the Governor by appointment for three years as heretofore provided and should any vacancy occur by death or resignation or otherwise of any trustee, such vacancy shall be filled by appointment as aforesaid for the unexpired term of such trustee. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be ex officio member of the board of trustees.

Section 8

There shall be received into the institution indigent orphan boys from the State of Pennsylvania under the age of fourteen, whose admission may be applied for under such regulations as the board of trustees may adopt. In considering such admission "no preference shall be shown on account of race or color or religion." Proper provisions shall be made for giving instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, drawing, duties of citizenship, elementary manual training, and the elements of farming and such other branches as may be deemed requisite for a good English education.

Section 9

The said board of trustees shall have authority to solicit and receive for the use of said institution gifts, donations, legacies, endowments, devices, and conveyance of property, real or personal that may be given or granted to or for the said institution or in its name or in the name of said board.

Section 10

The salaries of the officers, teachers, and attendants of the institution shall be fixed by the Board of Trustees.

Section 11

The Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Judges of the several courts of the State and Senators and Representatives in the Legislature shall be ex officio visitors of said institution and it shall be subject to inspection by the Department of Public Instruction and an annual report of the conduct and management of the school shall be made by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Approved—The eleventh day of May, A.D. 1905.

Samuel W. Pennypacker²

APPENDIX C

Members of the Board of Trustees

ACKLEY, CLARENCE E., <i>Acting Superintendent of Public Instruction</i> -----	1939-1940
ADE, LESTER K., <i>Superintendent of Public Instruction</i> -----	1935-1939
ALBRIGHT, H. NELSON, -----	1935-1941
APPEL, MRS. MARIAN B., -----	1927-1935
AUMENT, CLIFFORD C., <i>President of the Board</i> -----	1941-1945
AYRES, THEODORE M., '27, -----	1949-
BACKSTRAND, CLIFFORD J., <i>President of the Board</i> -----	1945-
BAKER, SCOTT W., -----	1924-1935
BECHT, J. GEORGE, <i>Superintendent of Public Instruction</i> -----	1923-1927
BOLLMAN, GEORGE C., -----	1954-
BRENEMAN, CLAUDE W., <i>President of the Board</i> -----	1941-1945
BROCK, WILLIAM A., '13, -----	1941-1942
BOND, LOUIS B., -----	1941-
CLIME, AMOS M., -----	1909-1911
DIPPELL, V. W., -----	1924-1935
DYKE, SAMUEL E., -----	1945-
FINEGAN, THOMAS E., <i>Superintendent of Public Instruction</i> -----	1919-1923
FRITZ, ALBERT H., -----	1935-1941
GESELL, GEORGE, -----	1911-1923
GRIEST, MISS REBECCA, -----	1931-1935
HAAS, FRANCIS B., <i>Superintendent of Public Instruction</i> -----	1940-1955
HORTING, MRS. RUTH GRIGG, -----	1935-1936
IX, WILLIAM E., -----	1949-
JOHNSON, KIRK, <i>President of the Board</i> -----	1924-1935
KEITH, JOHN A. H., <i>Superintendent of Public Instruction</i> -----	1927-1931
KELLER, WILLIAM H., <i>President of the Board</i> -----	1924-1933
KENNEDY, HORACE E., -----	1920-1923
KENDIG, CALVIN M., -----	1941-1953
KNERR, W. R., -----	1935-1941
LANDIS, CHARLES I., <i>President of the Board</i> -----	1909-1923
LANDIS, JOHN H., -----	1909-1923
LONG, GRAYBILL B., -----	1917-1923
LUTTENBERGER, B. W., -----	1945-

LUTZ, PARK H., -----	1941-1945
McCLAIN, FRANK B., -----	1909-1923
MILLER, CHARLES F., -----	1909-1923
MILLER, WALTER A., <i>Clerk of the Board</i> -----	1909-1923
MOORE, JOHN M., -----	1937-1941
MYLIN, ARTHUR P., -----	1924-1935
OBREITER, C. H., -----	1924-1931
ROLAND, OLIVER, -----	1909-1910
RULE, JAMES N., <i>Superintendent of Public Instruction</i> -----	1931-1935
SCHAEFFER, OLIVER S., -----	1933-1945
SCHWALM, THEODORE R., '26, -----	1935-1949
SCHAEFFER, NATHAN C., <i>Superintendent of Public In-</i> <i>struction</i> -----	1909-1919
SLAYMAKER, P. ECKERT, -----	1909-1923
STINE, MRS. ELIZABETH B., -----	1941-
STRICKLER, JOSEPH S., -----	1924-1927
STUMPF, HARRY J., -----	1935-1941
SULLIVAN, W. S., <i>President of the Board</i> -----	1935-1941
TROUT, HARRY L., -----	1909-1919
URBAN, C. EMLIN, -----	1930-1935
URSPRUNG, CHARLES W., -----	1935-1941
WELCHANS, ADAM C., -----	1910-1923
WILLIAMSON, HENRY S., -----	1909-1917
WITMER, C. HOWARD, -----	1924-1935
WOHLSEN, LUTHER W., -----	1924-1930
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